

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

## SAVINGS BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS ANNUITIES BILL.

Two measures of great practical value have just been laid upon the table of the House of Commons, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—the one giving Government security to depositors in Savings Banks, under certain regulations; the other supplying an admitted deficiency in the Savings Bank system, by engrafting upon it the principle of Life Assurance for the Working Classes upon Government security, and a lower scale of payment for Deferred Annuities. The latter bill is so admirably adapted to encourage provident habits among the working classes, and introduces into our social system a principle of so much novelty and importance, that its provisions cannot be too widely known.

The friends of the working classes have long desired to see the Government take into its own hands the business of Life Assurance up to a certain amount. They have represented to successive Chancellors of the Exchequer, that a Government department of this kind, in connection with the Savings Banks, would, in conjunction with an improved scale for effecting Deferred Annuities, greatly assist the formation of habits of temperance, economy, and forethought among the lower classes. It cannot be said that the Savings Banks offer to the industrious classes a provision for the decline of life. The deposits in a Savings Bank must not exceed £30 in any one year. No deposits can be made after the principal has arrived at £150, and no interest is paid when the account of any depositor reaches the sum of £200. Thus the largest income which can accrue to any depositor from his account with the Savings Bank can never exceed the sum of £6 per annum, or 2s. 4d. per week. No one will call this a provision for the decline of life. A Government Deferred Annuity to any amount between £4 and £30 may be effected; and this is, no doubt, as an investment for the working classes, preferable by many degrees to money-clubs and sick-clubs: the former essentially

mischievous; the latter often insecure and insufficient, and not unfrequently wasteful, unfair, and inequitable as regards the more prudent members. But the utility of the Government Deferred Annuities has been greatly hampered by the regulation that all payments made for an annuity will be returned should the party die before the age when the annuity is receivable, or should the payments fail to be continued. The annual premium is, of course, considerably larger than it would be if the Government did not undertake to return the money to the representatives of the party on his death, or to himself, if he should be unable to continue his payments. What has been wanted is an additional scale of payments to meet the case of domestic servants and others, who have no relations so near, or in such indigent circumstances as to have a fair claim to the reversion of these annual payments on the death of the party effecting the annuity. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the Savings Banks Annuities Bill, now proposes to grant Deferred Annuities at a lower rate of premium, and without any return of the money paid in case the party die before the annuity is receivable. The present scale of payments will remain for those who desire a return of their payments to their personal representatives in the event of dying before the annuity is receivable.

Persons entitled to make deposits in Savings Banks, may, under the new bill, assure their lives for £100; but the Government couple with this privilege a condition that the person assuring his life is to be obliged to purchase a present or Deferred Annuity, on the dropping of which the Life Assurance sum proposed is to be payable. This arrangement has been adopted to prevent the Government from being defrauded by bad lives being named. It may be true that insurance offices, which are likely to exercise a sharper supervision than Government officials, and which have a keener interest in ascertaining the soundness of lives, are sometimes defrauded; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer hopes that, as the one transaction gives the party an interest in naming a bad, and the

other a good life, the State will, by this means, be secured against fraud. We must admit the extreme difficulty of preventing the Government from being occasionally defrauded by insurances being made upon bad lives; and we have only to express a hope that the plan proposed, of compelling a person to purchase also a present or Deferred Annuity, may not be too complex to ensure its general adoption.

The bill contains an important provision, enabling persons to contract for a Deferred Life Annuity of £1, or some multiple thereof not exceeding £30 in the whole, and to pay the amount either in one sum, or in annual payments for fixed periods. Thus, additions may be, from time to time, made to the annuity already effected, as soon as the party has saved sufficient to purchase another annuity of £1 or more.

The new Savings Banks Annuities Bill contains other valuable provisions. One great hindrance to Life Assurance and to the purchase of Deferred Annuities among the middle and lower classes, is the apprehension that, if they should ever be thrown out of employment, or have a run of ill-luck, or a visitation of sickness, they might be unable to continue their annual payments, and so lose the whole advantage which it had been the previous object of their life to secure. But, under the new bill, if a person is unable to continue his annual payments for a Deferred Annuity, instead of receiving the amount of his previous payments (without interest), he may receive from the Government a Life Annuity, either Immediate or Deferred, equivalent to the amount of the several payments made by him. Sometimes it may happen that a person who has contracted for a Deferred Annuity, receivable say at fifty, may, by misfortune or sickness, be reduced to indigence before that time. In such cases he may, if he please, receive an Immediate Life Annuity instead of the deferred annuity. So, also, a person having contracted for the payment of a sum at his death may at any time direct that



THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT MAGNET HILL.—(SEE PAGE 512.)



he sum payable to his family at his death be commuted for an annuity for life, to commence at his death, and to be paid to the person he shall nominate. Thus, if an artisan has assured his life for £100, and should think it better to leave his widow with an annuity in aid of her future support, rather than with a sum of money, which she might be persuaded to invest in some unsafe speculation, he may commute the £100 into a Life Annuity for her for the remainder of her life. Such an annuity would, in any case, be small; but, if his widow had reached the age of sixty or seventy, it would form no unwelcome provision for her future comfort; and in every case the Life Annuity would be the exact equivalent to the sum of money for which the Life Assurance had been effected.

It may be said that, in undertaking a department of Life Assurance, the Government is stepping out of its province, and undertaking what would be better left to private enterprise. But Life Assurance among the working classes is almost unknown. A poor man has no opportunities of investigating the stability of Life Assurance Companies. To him the Equitable and the West Diddlesex stand upon the same platform of security, and form part of the same *terra incognita*. It will not be among the possible clients of existing companies that the Government will recruit for life-assurers; and we are persuaded that the new bill of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not receive the opposition of the more respectable Life Assurance Companies.

We must postpone a detailed account of the new Savings Banks Bill. The chief features of the measure may, however, be briefly described. The Government makes itself responsible to the depositors for the security of all sums paid into Savings Banks where the National Debt Commissioners appoint the receiver, and where the money is paid to him in the bank during office hours. In cases where the trustees and managers refuse to part with this piece of patronage, and insist upon appointing the treasurer themselves, as at present, all the trustees and managers of such Savings Banks are proposed to be made jointly and severally responsible to the depositors for the repayment of the money. To every depositor a printed statement is to be given showing whether he has or has not the guarantee of the Government for the repayment of his deposits.

On and after the 20th November, the interest payable to depositors is to be reduced to £2 10s. per cent. This is a feature in the new measure to which serious exception will no doubt be taken. Our readers are aware that the Government sustains a small annual loss by paying the present rate of interest; but society has saved the money over and over again in the inducement to thrift and industry which Savings Banks have supplied, in the increased comfort and contentment of the smaller class of contributors, and in the diminished number of those who, upon the death of some near relative, would have come upon the poor-rates for support but for the timely aid afforded by the humble deposit in the Savings Bank.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The uncertain state of affairs with regard to Russia continues to exert the most injurious influence on all interests here, and to paralyse the progress of all important business to such a degree, that, even if the continuation of peace be the result, so much mischief will have ensued from the panic which has lasted so long, that to many the decision will come too late to be in any way a relief. Even those (and they were the great majority) engaged in commerce and speculation, who desired that peace should be maintained, *coute que coute*, are now half disposed to accept any solution—even that of war, in preference to the suspense which undermines all their resources. A symptom which may be considered as favourably significant, is the fact that M. Kisseleff, the Russian envoy, has renewed the lease of the Ambassadorial residence here—for nine years it is stated by some; but we believe in reality for not so long a period. On the other hand, it is no less true that an immense number of the upper class of Russians who every year visit Paris, or who are regularly residing in it, are giving up their hotels and *appartements*, and taking flight northward. How many rises and falls these circumstances have given cause to at the Bourse, and how many fortunes have been lost and won in consequence, it would be difficult to state.

It is universally bruited about in society—though nothing on the subject is stated in the papers, or given on tangible authority—that a plot, in which about a hundred and sixty persons are implicated, has recently been discovered; and all the details, which are as follows, are given. That some persons, passing along the road to St. Cloud, on one of the nights when the Emperor and Empress were to return there from the theatre, and near the hour when the carriage was expected to pass, found that cords had been stretched across the road, at a short distance from the ground, evidently with the intention of tripping the horses. Warning of the fact was instantly given; and a strict examination led to the detection of a small band of men, the immediate actors in the execution of the plot, who had been stationed among the trees on either side the road with fire-arms, purposing to shoot the Emperor in the confusion that must have resulted from the fall of the horses. Such is the tale current, implicitly believed by some, wholly scouted by others. It is, however, a fact, that the carriage of the Emperor is now, on these occasions, closely escorted, which it rarely was before; and it is stated that the Empress betrays evident symptoms of uneasiness when driving with him.

Paris has now quite fallen into the dead season, as the significant "*Appartement à louer*" hung up in all quarters, sufficiently attests. This is one of the striking proofs of how much the movement, the gaiety, the hospitality, the commerce, the variety of Paris, in the season, are promoted by the influx of strangers, which every winter brings from all nations, but more especially from England, Russia, and America. It is a fact that many persons, even in the upper class, whose taste are above their means, make a speculation of hiring expensive houses or apartments, furnishing them—indifferently, it is true, for the most part—and contriving to live in them rent-free for six or eight months in the year by the sums they make by letting them during the height of the season; and this speculation, where the situation is good, hardly ever fails. It is predicted that when the Palais d'Industrie is completed, the rents of furnished apartments in its neighbourhood will have a perfectly fabulous rise, more especially during the earlier months.

The Emperor and Empress make frequent visits to the Camp at Satory, where the *Chef de l'Etat* commands the manoeuvres, and examines into, and comments on, all the details of the arrangements. The presence of the Camp gives much life and activity to Versailles and its neighbourhood, which, despite its beauty, and natural and artificial attractions, wears in general a certain aspect of tristesse and desertion, which makes it a much less favourite summer residence than St. Germain.

The Prince Napoleon gave, yesterday, a farewell dinner to M. Emile de Girardin, and a small number of his most intimate friends, previous to his departure for the Camp at St. Omer. It is a subject of honourable remark, that the Prince's change of position has not in the slightest degree influenced either his political views, his private friendships, or even the terms of good fellowship and familiarity with which he treated his intimates of former days: on the contrary, among them, he insists on the absence of the peculiar deference and ceremony usually paid to the heir presumptive of the Imperial throne, and preserves, in his relations with them, the simplicity that always distinguished his manner.

Appropos of M. Emile de Girardin, he has just sold a hundredth share of his journal *La Presse* for 5000 francs—a remarkable proof of the influence of this boldest organ of the Opposition.

The suppression of the Ministère de la Police—the announcement of which appeared in the *Moniteur* of yesterday, but of which we were aware two days previously—excites the utmost attention and speculation. The real cause for this measure is the over-activity of its members, who invented imaginary plots, and kept up a series of false alarms, by constantly crying "Wolf!"—a system which, if long continued, could hardly fail to lead to the same result as that in the fable.

The two last novelties in the theatrical world are "*Le Lys dans la Vallée*," at the Théâtre Français; and "*L'Ané Mort, et la Femme Guilloinée*," at the Gaité: the one taken from a novel of Balzac, the other from the celebrated and singular work of Jules Janin. The first has not had the same success on the stage as in the book: the peculiar talent of Balzac being that of extraordinary penetration and delicate analyses of character, rather than variety of incident and interest of plot, the work wants movement as a piece for representation. It was, however, imitatively played; Gefroy—certainly one of the first actors of the present day—performed a true *tour de force* in the execution of a most perilous rôle, that of the *Comte de Mortsauf*; and all the other parts were perfectly well rendered.

The horrors of "*L'Ané Mort*," with all their fearful and enthralling interest, have in the piece a softener which does not exist in the original work, owing to a very pardonable liberty taken with it by MM. Th. Barrière and Jaime fils: in the theatrical version, the whole is supposed to pass in a dream of the heroine, who at the end wakes up, and thus relieves the overstrained feelings of the audience, by a happy termination. There is no doubt that "*L'Ané Mort*" is destined to have a prodigious run.

The speculators at the Bourse on Wednesday appeared undecided as to the interpretation to be given to the manifesto published at St. Petersburg on the 11th inst.; and there was very little business transacted until nearly three o'clock, when the prices both of rentes and railway shares gave way. The Three per Cents, which opened at 76f. 50c., and rose to 76f. 80c., fell to 76f. 30c., at which they closed for the end of the month.

The greatest activity prevails in the dockyard at Cherbourg, where the *Austerlitz*, mixed line-of-battle ship of 100 guns, and the *Alceste*, 52-gun frigate, are being got ready for sea. It was also reported that two frigates and a steam corvette were to be immediately fitted out.

There is to be established at the Ministry of the Interior a Direction of Sureté Générale, of which M. Collet-Meygret, Prefect of the Aube, is to be the director. M. de Maupas, the Minister of Police, is raised to the dignity of senator; and M. Latour-Dumoulin, Director of the Press, to the grade of officer of the Legion of Honour.

### AUSTRIA.

Lord Carlisle left Vienna on the 17th for Pesth, on his way to Constantinople. It is said that he is the bearer of definitive instructions for Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. It is known that Baron Brück, the Intermuncio of Austria, has reached Constantinople, and from his mediation the happiest results are expected.

### RUSSIA.

We hear from St. Petersburg that on the 12th inst. the Emperor visited the harbour of Cronstadt, where the Baltic fleet is concentrated. At Odessa the prices of grain have risen, owing to extensive purchases which have been made for the Russian fleet and army.

A letter from Smyrna states that the war in the Caucasus had again broken out with redoubled fury, and that the Russians had suffered a defeat at the hands of Schamyl.

The Emperor has communicated to the several Courts of Europe a circular despatch, of the 12th of June, in which Count Nesselrode sets forth and explains, in the sense of the Russian Cabinet, the causes of the present crisis, and the views upon which the Emperor of Russia is prepared to act. The Ottoman authorities are accused of "tergiversation and duplicity," because they neglected to proceed to the registration and execution at Jerusalem of the firman they had granted at Constantinople; and because they subsequently committed "that most flagrant infraction of placing in the hands of the Latin Patriarch the key of the principal door of the Church at Bethlehem." The Russian Government affirms that—

As for the protection of the Greco-Russian worship in Turkey, it needs no other rights than those it already derives from its treaties, its position, and the influence resulting from the religious sympathy existing between 50,000,000 of Russians of the Greek Church and the great majority of the Christian subjects of the Sultan—an influence of ages—an influence, inevitable, because it is in facts, not in words—which the Emperor found when he ascended the throne, and which he cannot renounce without abandoning the glorious inheritance of his august predecessors.

This is an attempt to identify the Eastern Church, as it exists under its own Patriarchs and Synods in the dominions of the Porte, with the Russian branch of that Church whose head is the Czar. The claim is precisely that which no foreign nations can admit, because it amounts to the conversion of an alleged conformity of religious worship into a title to spiritual dependence and political influence. The Russian circular pledges the Imperial Government "to procure, by a more decided attitude, the satisfaction it has vainly attempted to obtain by pacific means."

The Emperor of Russia has applied to the Cabinet of Vienna for its good offices at Constantinople, to induce the Porte to submit to the ultimatum; and this circumstance gave rise to the inaccurate statement that the mediation of Austria had been accepted. The Austrian Government is said to have replied, that it could not give its good offices or assistance, merely to urge upon the Porte the acceptance of terms which it did not approve; but that it was ready to instruct the Intermuncio, M. de Brück, to endeavour to find some middle term or means of compromise between the last demand of Prince Menschikoff and the last concession of the Porte. If this conciliatory suggestion of Austria be accepted by the Emperor of Russia, peace may still be maintained.

### THREATENED HOSTILITIES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The threatened occupation of the Danubian principalities has been delayed until the answer of the Porte to the last ultimatum has been received at St. Petersburg. The Russian ultimatum was delivered on the 9th inst. It demanded the unconditional acceptance of the convention demanded by Prince Menschikoff, and refused by the Porte. The ultimatum—said to be signed by Count Nesselrode—asserts that, in case of non-acceptance within eight days, Russia would, though averse to war, feel herself compelled to pass the frontier with an armed force. Redschid Pasha communicated the document without delay to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; and it was understood that Turkey would persist in its refusal to yield to the Emperor's demand. We are yet without any authoritative information of the course which will be pursued by the Cabinets of the Tuileries and St. James's in the event of the occupation of Moldavia.

A private telegraphic despatch, dated Constantinople the 13th, and Trieste the 22nd, announces the arrival at the Dardanelles of the French and English fleets. At the same date (the 13th), a Russian vessel was waiting to take on board the rest of the Russian Embassy.

The British fleet left Malta for the Levant on the 8th inst. It included the *Albion*, *Vengeance*, *Rodney*, *Bellerophon*, *Britannia* (flag), and the *Trafalgar*. The French fleet sailed from the Bay of Salamis on the 11th, and both fleets are now at hand to protect the capital of the Turkish empire. The Sultan has granted the firman for the entry of the combined fleet in the Dardanelles "if necessary."

The Sultan has published the promised firmans, granting immunities to his Christian subjects, and an amount of toleration equal, if not superior, to that claimed in the ultimatum of Prince Menschikoff. This is the step of all others deprecated by the Czar.

Preparations for defence are being made in every part of the Turkish empire with enthusiasm. It appears that the disposable army amounts to 150,000 men, divided into three *corps d'armée* of 50,000 each, and composed of regular troops and militia. Two of those corps are stationed in Bulgaria; a third corps is at Erzeroum, with the object of immediately joining the Circassians in the event of the two other corps being attacked by the Russians. The militia is calculated at about 200,000. Two regiments, on the model of the *Chasseurs de Vincennes*, are forming in Turkey. They are destined for service in the Balkan. The last French steamer has brought 40,000 muskets for the Porte. Two thousand gunners have left for Varna and Shumla.

Letters from Constantinople, under date June 6th, state that the Government have applied to the twelve founders of the new bank for a loan of 48,000,000 piastres, and, after much discussion, they reduced the amount to 7,500,000, which the founders consented to let them have, provided the Government gives them good security. In any case it is feared the Porte will suffer deeply. The financial reforms alleged to be contemplated have been interrupted by the present question. The expenses for placing its army on a war footing have enormously increased. These expenses must be continued the whole time the negotiations last, and there is reason to fear that the evil Russia may not be able to effect by war will be inflicted by a ruinous delay. The Governments of the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia have apprised the Sultan that if the Russian troops should cross the frontiers of those principalities, they will enter a protest against such a violation of their territories, founding their protest on the treaties violated by Russia, and

will withdraw to the Ottoman territory. A few Greek merchants of London are of opinion that the moment the Russians enter Moldavia, the Christian population will take advantage of the protection thus afforded, and rise to expel the Turks.

### JAMAICA.

From Jamaica we have accounts to the 31st ult. The position of affairs had not in any way improved. The island was still without a revenue, and with little prospect of one being raised. There had been no prorogation of the Assembly, and, as the House had refused to do any business with the Council, all that was done in the Assembly was for the Speaker to adjourn from day to day. A Jamaica paper says:—

Our position at present in this island is a very unenviable one—a very perilous one. Neither life nor property is secure under such a state of things. We are almost without a Government! The Treasury is closed against all applicants! The paper currency is at a discount of two-and-a-half per cent. The public officers, one and all, are without their salaries. The prisoners in the Penitentiary are to be let loose on our community, and the police force to be disbanded! Never did any country exhibit such a fearful accumulation of evils. Surely her Majesty's Government will have in all this sufficient cause to exercise its power and authority to stem this career of bad government, by the adoption of some measures which will put an end to the evils by which we are threatened, and, without it, may soon be overwhelmed.

### RIOTS AT QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

By the *Atlantic*, we have advices from Canada, which state that dreadful riots had taken place at Quebec and Montreal, on the occasion of Father Gavazzi lecturing at those places. Gavazzi's first lecture was given at Quebec on the 4th, in the Methodist church, and passed off without any particular ebullition of feeling. The second lecture was arranged to take place at the New Free Church of Scotland on the 6th. Previous to the commencement of the proceedings a large crowd of persons, mostly boys, collected outside the building, with the evident intention of creating a disturbance. The lecture proceeded quietly until Gavazzi charged the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland with being the promoters and the heads of the Riband Society in Ireland. A voice immediately under the pulpit, sang out, "It's a lie; the Roman Catholic clergy have always put down and preached against Ribandism." Shouts arose from all parts of the buildings of "Put him out!" And almost immediately a shout was heard from the outside, and soon after a rush was made into the church by a dozen or two persons, who directed their course immediately towards the pulpit. On the steps of the pulpit—the approach to which was by a narrow passage on each side—the *padre*'s secretary and some others were posted, and, together with the *padre* himself, succeeded in keeping the assailants for some time at bay; but a few having climbed over the preacher's desk in front, attacked the *padre* in the rear, and pushed him violently to the ground. At this moment the police opportunely rushed into the church, and saved him from further injury than a cut in the head and another in the face. The police conducted him down-stairs to the basement of the building, where he remained secure until the arrival of the troops, when he was, under their escort, conducted to his hotel. In the meantime, the mob, being denied entrance into the church—the doors of which were protected by the police—vented their rage by throwing stones into the building.

Father Gavazzi shortly afterwards left Quebec, and proceeded to Montreal. He advertised a lecture for the 9th, to take place in Zion church, which was attended by a numerous audience, many of the most respectable citizens with their families being present. After the lecture had proceeded some little time, groups of wild, ragged-looking men began to assemble round the doors of the church and at different points in the adjoining streets. At about a quarter to eight o'clock the mob attacked the police, and proceeded to force their way into the church, but were repulsed—not, however, before several shots had been fired from both sides. The assaulting party were effectually routed, two or three of their number being left dead or severely wounded. Soon after this a company of the 26th Camerons marched from Craig-street, and took their position between the engine-house and that street. All seemed perfectly quiet, and remained so until the lecture was concluded, and the audience had begun to move towards their homes. At this time the troops were shifted, and took their position in two lines across Radegonde-street—one line nearly opposite Zion church, and the other nearer Craig-street. A good deal of hooting and noise prevailed, and some disturbance with the lowest line of troops occurred, when two or three shots were fired. The disturbance growing still more threatening, the troops were ordered to fire, which caused the mob to beat a hasty retreat. Seven persons were killed, six mortally wounded, and about ten severely injured. The Mayor of Montreal was universally condemned for ordering the troops to fire without sufficient cause, and much excitement existed in consequence.

### INDIA AND CHINA.

'Suppression of intelligence respecting the progress of the Burmese War seems to be the order of the day. The report, denied on authority at Calcutta, by one of the Secretaries of the Government, that Beling had been captured by the Burmese, appears to have been strictly correct. The town, however, was recaptured by the English, with the loss of thirty killed and wounded, and of the consequent liberation of twelve of its former garrison. This insurrection in Pegu is said to be checked for the present.

Nothing further had transpired regarding the progress of our negotiations with the Court of Ava. The Burmese Commissioners had been allowed thirty days to sign the revised treaty. Should the Burmese not have signed the treaty by the expiration of the term allowed them, an advance on Ava would take place. The Commodore has, it is said, at last succeeded in overcoming the prejudices of General Godwin against an advance by water.

Sir J. Cheape's despatches relative to the operations against Meastoon have been published. It is very remarkable that no private accounts of this action have as yet transpired. Our loss appears to have been as follows:—Killed and wounded, 143; died of cholera, 103; total, 246.

The Nizam has decided upon ceding to the British Government the territory which it demanded of him in lieu of his debt and stipulated annual payment to the contingent. The terms of the agreement are certainly favourable to his Highness: in consideration of a revenue of 36 lacs of rupees (£360,000) being given up, the English Government foregoes the entire debt due by the Nizam, and remits an annual payment of 40 lacs (£400,000). The newly-ceded district, Berar, is a continuation of the valley of Kandeish; it immediately adjoins the Company's collectorates of Kandeish and Ahmednugger, and is the richest cotton district in India.

The news from China is interesting. Nankin had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, and it was believed that Chinkeangfoo had been taken without opposition. On the 8th of April, reports reached Shanghai of the hostile intentions of the rebels against the foreign community in particular, and that they intended advancing on Shanghai, which caused the greatest alarm and confusion. Later accounts had been received, stating that something had checked the rebels' approach, and matters were more quiet. The insurgents had evacuated Chinkeangfoo, and were retreating upon Nankin.

The Tartar General, Heang Yueng, with the Grand Imperial Army, was close to Nankin, which it was generally believed, he had taken possession of. An engagement between the two forces was expected to take place about the 10th inst. A telegraphic despatch, received by an eminent firm in the China trade from Woosung (the Blackwall of Shanghai), dated April 16, states that the insurgents had been compelled to evacuate Nankin, that they had been defeated about thirty miles south of Nankin, and that 400 troops had been ordered to Shanghai for the protection of British interests. Applications had been made to the foreign powers for assistance by the local authorities, but a strict neutrality seemed to prevail. The United States steamer *Susquehanna* had failed in going up to Nankin with the American Commissioner, having grounded for twenty-four hours about ten miles above Woosung, and returned. The United States steamer *Mississippi*, Commodore Perry, was to proceed from Macao to Shanghai on the 27th inst. (April.)

AMERICAN NOTIONS.—A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* announces the invention of a form of road and improved locomotives, which, he says, will transport the mails and passengers at the rate of 100 miles per hour. The *Boston Advertiser* informs us of the invention of the "atmospheric telegraph," to send letters and parcels at the rate of 1000 miles an hour. It is based on the principle of the atmospheric railway. The tube of this line, it is proposed, shall be two feet in diameter. The cost of laying it down is estimated at 2000 dollars per mile. There will be supply valves as often as once in 25 miles, and intermediate stations at suitable points. There will be air-pumps at all the stations. Hourly mails may be made up and despatched, a part of them at fixed hours, stopping at the stations, and the others proceeding throughout direct. It is expected that letters and parcels from New York would be delivered in Boston in less than half an hour (!)



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

The subject of Mr. Keogh's appointment to the office of Solicitor-General for Ireland was renewed in the Upper House. The Marquis of WESTMEATH moved for a committee of inquiry into the statement, that at Moate, last summer, Mr. Keogh made a speech, the substance of which he repeated at Athlone, indirectly inciting the people to take vengeance of those who voted for Sir Richard Levinge, the opponent of Captain Magan. He read to the House the statements of two magistrates, and four "respectable persons." One version of the words imputed to Mr. Keogh was as follows:—

Boys, this is summer, and the nights are the shortest; the autumn is coming, when they will be longer; after that comes the winter, when they will be at the longest, and then will be the time to mark the man that votes for Sir Richard Levinge.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE met the motion with the most decided opposition, referring to the handsome testimony given in another place by Mr. Disraeli, who said that he should have been neither astonished nor displeased to find Mr. Keogh among his colleagues. The noble Duke declared, on Mr. Keogh's behalf, that he did not use the language imputed to him, nor did he ever recommend violence; it was never in his thoughts. The Lord-Lieutenant of the time (Lord Eglinton) was in the dilemma either of not having believed the charge, or of having believed it, and taken no steps. The Earl of EGLINTON stated that the words imputed to Mr. Keogh had been submitted to him; he thought he applied to the law-officers of the Crown, but was not advised to proceed with the matter. He brought forward and read an affidavit, declaring that Mr. Keogh used the language imputed to him. The Earl of ABERDEEN pointed out, and Lord BROUGHAM set forth with greater distinctness, that as there was a conflict of evidence, their Lordships, being the highest court of criminal appeal, could not properly enter into the inquiry, and so discharge the functions of the Grand Jury of Westmeath. The Earl of DERBY regarded that objection as one of a technical kind. The objections to the selection of Mr. Keogh for office were drawn from his whole career; and he certainly must repeat that his was an "unfortunate appointment." He thought the case was one that the House might inquire into. However, as Mr. Keogh and Ministers seemed satisfied, he would leave on them the responsibility of shrinking from the investigation. Lord WESTMEATH withdrew his motion; congratulating himself, however, that his statement had remained unshaken.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

The House went again into Committee on the Succession-duty Bill taking it up at the point where progress had been reported. There was considerable opposition, but only one division, which was carried by the customary Ministerial majority. The bill was advanced as far as clause 19.

On the motion for the third reading of the Excise-duties on Spirits Bill, Mr. CONOLLY, Mr. KNOX, Lord GALWAY, and a fraction of the Irish members—some of them, as Mr. Gladstone observed, whose garb betokened recent convivial occupations—opposed the motion by moving the adjournment of the House four times in succession; the minority diminishing from 34 to 18. Lord J. RUSSELL accused them of factiously trying to make a minority overrule the majority, and was for yielding; but Mr. GLADSTONE stood firm, and said the minority must yield. The bill was accordingly read a third time, but not passed.

There was much tumult in both committees. Sir J. PAKINGTON charged Mr. Gladstone with misrepresenting the Opposition in saying that they regarded the extension of the duty to real and settled property as "robbery," and in certain cases "plunder;" what Sir John had said only applied to a part of the bill. Thereupon Mr. GLADSTONE quoted the speech of Lord Galway, who had called the bill "iniquitous," and a "downright robbery." In the committee on the Excise Bill, besides retorts, sneers, and angry expressions at the conduct of the minority in keeping the House sitting so long, Captain Magan could not refrain from alluding to the Keogh affair; charging the man who made the affidavit relied on by Lord Eglinton with being "one of the greatest malefactors that ever lived;" impugning the veracity of the magistrate who backed him; and calling Sir Richard Levinge an old woman. The House did not rise until half-past three o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

This being the anniversary of her Majesty's accession, their Lordships did not sit.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced that, if permitted by the state of the finances, he might not ask for the additional License-duty upon trade; but it was impossible to make a decided statement on the subject until he had seen what alterations were made in the proposals of the Government by the House.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated, in reply to Sir J. Pakington, that despatches had been received with regard to the financial crisis in Jamaica; and that the Government, after taking the subject into serious consideration, had resolved upon remedial measures, which would be explained to the House in a few days. In reply to Colonel Dunne, Lord John stated that differences between Turkey and Greece as to the possession of certain villages on the frontiers, had been settled by the intervention of the French, Russian, and English representatives.

The consideration of the Succession-duty Bill was resumed in committee. Discussions—generally of little interest—took place upon most of the clauses. Upon clause 20, Mr. W. WILLIAMS said that, on bringing up the report, he should move that the Succession-duty should be paid within twelve months, instead of extending over the period of four years and a half. Clause 21, which prescribes the mode by which lands, houses, ornamental timber, &c., should be valued, gave rise to a discussion; the question being, how "ornamental timber" was to be defined. Sir J. TROLLOPE moved the omission of the words relating to growing timber. Mr. AGLIONY supported the amendment, believing it to be undesirable to tax timber, which was not only an ornament to the mansion, but to the whole country. On a division, the amendment was agreed to by 153 to 150. Another discussion arose upon a proviso moved by Sir J. TROLLOPE, excluding timber from the tax. It was proposed that progress be reported; but it was negatived by 157 to 119. Sir J. Trollope then withdrew his proviso, and, after some further conversation, the Chairman reported progress.

The LORD ADVOCATE moved a resolution on the subject of the Edinburgh Annuity-tax, enabling him to bring in a bill making payable out of the Consolidated Fund the sums now raised by the Annuity-tax; repayments to be made to the Imperial Exchequer by the abolition of certain sinecures connected with the Chapel Royal, aided by a temporary tax of one per cent upon the citizens. The resolution was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

## THE INCOME-TAX.

The Earl of ABERDEEN moved the second reading of the Income-tax Bill, a tax for which, in the present condition of the finances of the country, it was impossible to find any substitute, and which the Government had, therefore, resolved to reimpose, with certain modifications, for a period of seven years. With respect to the feeling, which had become widely spread, that a difference should be made in taxing precarious incomes and realised property, it had been found impossible to legislate so as to meet that feeling, though it had been adopted as a principle by the late Government.

The Earl of DERBY would not oppose the second reading of the bill, because it was quite impossible to dispense with the money brought into the Exchequer by this most objectionable tax. The noble Earl stated his objections to the tax as re-imposed by the Government, and concluded by declaring that he only submitted to it because he believed it to be an inevitable impost, and one which, after these repeated renewals, he did not believe would ever be taken off.

Lord BROUGHAM pointed out several anomalies in the tax; in which he was followed by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time.

The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was also read a second time; after which their Lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

## EPISCOPAL AND CAPITAL PROPERTY.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD moved for leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the management of episcopal and capital property. The primary object of this bill was to supply the deficiencies of the parochial system, and he proposed to transfer the entire management of episcopal and capital property to that portion of the Ecclesiastical Commission which a recent act constituted Estate Commissioners. The effect of modern legislation had been to limit the incomes of the dignitaries of the Church, and it seemed to follow, as a necessary consequence, that the management of the property should be entrusted to

other hands. He dwelt at some length upon the numbers of the parochial clergy labouring in poor and populous parishes, with very small endowments or stipends, and insisted upon the anomalies and evils resulting from this state of things. In some districts, in which new churches were imperatively required, no funds whatever had been provided. The sum required for supplying the pressing wants of the Church was £251,000, and he showed that, under a wise administration of the episcopal and capital revenues, there would be a surplus applicable to those wants of £445,000.

Lord J. RUSSELL heartily assented to the introduction of the bill.

After some remarks by other members, leave was given to bring in the bill.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

After the presentation of a vast number of petitions for and against the Recovery of Personal Liberty Bill,

Sir R. INGLIS, in moving its second reading, contended that it was the duty of Parliament to provide a remedy to meet the case of females in convents who were detained against their will and deprived of their personal liberty. The existing law was insufficient; for the writ of *Habeas Corpus* required conditions which in the cases contemplated was sometimes impracticable. If the persons whose liberty the bill was intended to secure were not detained against their will, the bill would have no effect. Mr. PHINN moved, by way of amendment, that it be referred to a Select Committee to consider whether any and what regulations are necessary for the better protection of the inmates of conventual establishments, and for the prevention of undue influence in procuring the alienation of their property. He denounced the bill as unconstitutional and unnecessary. Mr. J. BUTT seconded the amendment. Mr. FAGAN objected to the bill and the amendment, considering both to be equally offensive to the feelings and even the honour of the Roman Catholics of this country. The amendment implied that there was cause for inquiry, and thus conveyed a charge upon Roman Catholic parents, and an insinuation against the inmates of nunneries. He indicated the contemplative as well as the active orders of religious women in the Roman Catholic communion, into whose lives, characters, and proceedings it was proposed to inquire. A discontented nun was never detained; and, if any individual desired to leave the convent, she had ample power to do so. Mr. NAPIER supported the amendment. Lord J. RUSSELL had no hesitation in voting against the second reading of a bill which, on the plea of securing liberty, would set up a tyranny, being satisfied that the Habeas Corpus Act was an effectual safeguard for personal liberty. Mr. PHINN had argued conclusively against the bill, but his reasons for a Select Committee were not so satisfactory. To justify such a bill there should be good ground for believing that women were kept in convents against their will; and, without some very strong case, he could not agree to the appointment of a Select Committee. The exercise of undue influence in the alienation of property might be a fit subject for consideration, but this question ought not to be mixed up with the subject of the bill. Other members addressed the House; and upon a division the second reading of the bill was, in effect, negatived by 207 against 178. The hour of six having arrived, the amendment could not be put, so that the question of the appointment of a Select Committee remains to be decided.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

## THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee upon the Income-tax Bill, the Earl of CLANICARY urged a series of objections against extending the measure to Ireland.

The Earl of ABERDEEN having defended the financial propositions of the Government, the clauses of the bill were agreed to.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion for the third reading of the Holme Reservoirs Bill, Mr. COBDEN moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Mr. B. DENISON, as chairman of the committee, supported the bill. Lord Goderich also supported the third reading of the bill. After some discussion the House divided, and the numbers were—For the third reading, 129; against it, 21; majority, 108. The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

Mr. HUTT brought up the report of the Taunton election committee, which stated that Sir J. W. Ramsden was duly elected for that borough, but that the means resorted to by him to secure his election were not strictly legal.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Government of India,

Lord STANLEY rose to move as an amendment the following resolution, "That in the opinion of this House further information is necessary to enable Parliament to legislate with advantage for the permanent Government of India; and that at this late period of the session it is inexpedient to proceed with a measure which, while it disturbs existing arrangements, cannot be considered as a final settlement. The noble Lord said he would not follow the arguments of Sir C. Wood, because he would not at that time enter at all into the question of the Government of India; for, after nine months' sitting, he thought it unreasonable that they should be called upon in the autumn to enter upon the consideration of such an important subject. It was not likely, nor was it desirable, that they should continue their sittings beyond the middle or the close of August, which would give only about six or seven weeks for the consideration of this measure, without at all adverting to the numerous other bills which were then advancing in their stages through the House. Measures of such importance were usually many months in progressing through the House. The Corn-laws and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill were cases in point, and in former instances Indian Government bills had been upwards of eight months before Parliament. He thought further time requisite in order to ascertain the opinions of the people of India with respect to the bill, for as its operation would most materially affect their interests it was only right that their feelings should be consulted. In the present state of our information upon the affairs of India, it was not saying too much to assert that public opinion was not sufficiently ripe for legislation. When the Government found itself pressed to delay legislation, it turned round and predicated the greatest possible danger from the slightest procrastination. He was of a precisely contrary opinion. The noble Lord then proceeded to argue at considerable length in favour of delaying legislation for another year, and to contend that any apprehensions as to insurrections or disturbances taking place in India in consequence of such delay were ridiculous, and not to be justified by the past history of that country.

Mr. LOWE defended the proposition of the Government.

After a lengthened discussion, the debate, upon the motion of Mr. HUME, was adjourned.

The other orders of the day were then advanced a stage.

ELECTIONS FOR M.P.'S.—*Harwich*: On Tuesday, Mr. Bradshaw (Liberal) obtained 140 votes, against Mr. Frazer's (Conservative) 115—majority, 25. *Chatham*: On Wednesday, the Conservative member, Capt. Vernon had 610 votes, as opposed to Admiral Stirling's 597—majority, 13. *Liverpool*: The only two candidates at present in the field are both Conservatives—Hon. H. T. Liddell and T. B. Horsfall, Esq. *Durham*: The nomination took place yesterday; and the polling to-day (Saturday); Mr. Mowbray is the Conservative candidate. *Tynemouth*: Mr. W. S. Lindsay is the Liberal candidate.—In Ireland, Mr. Daniel O'Connell is the only candidate for *Tralee*. Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Cantwell retired as soon as it was known that Mr. O'Connell was in the field. *Sligo*: The only candidates are Messrs. Sadleir and Somers. *County Clare*: The candidates are Colonel Vandeleur (Conservative), Sir J. Fitzgerald, and Cornelius O'Brien (Liberals).

THE HOME CIRCUIT.—As some incorrect statements have been published regarding the days appointed for this circuit, it may be necessary to state that the following are the arrangements actually made:—*Herts*: The commission will be opened on Wednesday, the 6th of July, and on the same day, the criminal business will be proceeded with. The civil business will not commence until Friday morning, the 8th of July. *Essex*: The commission will be opened on Monday the 11th of July, and business will be proceeded with on Tuesday morning, the 12th, in both courts, at ten o'clock. *Sussex*: The commission will be opened on Saturday morning, the 16th of July, and business will commence in both courts on Monday, the 18th, at twelve o'clock. *Kent*: The commission will be opened on Thursday, the 21st of July, and business will be proceeded with in both courts on the following morning, at ten o'clock. *Surrey*: The commission will be opened on Thursday, the 25th of July, at Croydon, and business will be proceeded with in both courts on Friday morning, at ten o'clock. The Judges will be the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Cresswell.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—On Thursday took place the interesting ceremony of presenting to the pupils of this hospital who had distinguished themselves in the prosecution of their medical studies during the last session those prizes which they had borne away from the less talented and the less studious. The report of the conduct of the students was highly creditable to them. The Bishop of Oxford presided.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD VYSE.



RICHARD WILLIAM HOWARD VYSE, Esq., of Stoke, Bucks, and Boughton, Northamptonshire, a Major-General in the army, died on the 8th instant. He was born 25th July, 1784, the son of General Richard Vyse; and assumed, by Royal licence, in 1812, the additional surname of Howard, as heir of his maternal grandfather, Field-Marshal Sir George Howard, K.B., grand-nephew of Francis, fifth Lord Effingham. He married, 13th November, 1810, Frances, second daughter of Henry Hesketh, Esq., of Newton, Cheshire, and had issue, ten children. The eldest son, Captain George Charles Ernest Adolphus Richard Howard Vyse, is married to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir Michael Seymour, Bart.; the second, Richard Henry Richard Howard Vyse, Esq., sits in Parliament for South Northamptonshire.

Major-General Vyse was M.P. for Beverley in 1812, and for Honiton from 1816 to 1820. In early life he was Aide-de-Camp to the late King of Hanover, when Duke of Cumberland.

## MAURICE O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.



THE death of this gentleman occurred suddenly on the 17th inst., from an apoplectic attack. He was the eldest son of the late Daniel O'Connell, M.P., and succeeded to the estate of Derrynane Abbey, in the county of Kerry, at the decease of his celebrated father. In 1827 Mr. Maurice O'Connell was called to the Irish Bar, and in 1831 became one of the Knights of the Shire for Clare. In 1832, he was first elected for Tralee, which borough he continued subsequently to represent. In the same year he married Miss Scott, only daughter of Bindon Scott, Esq., of Cahireen, county Clare, and leaves issue. His son (and successor in his Kerry property) is Daniel O'Connell, a midshipman in the Royal Navy, who arrived only a few days since at Derrynane, after a tour of foreign service on board H.M.S. *Dunelm*.

## GEORGE GORDON, MARQUIS OF HUNTLY.

THIS venerable nobleman—who was, we believe, the oldest member of the peerage—died on the 17th inst., having almost completed his 92nd year. His Lordship was only son of Charles, fourth Earl of Aboyne, by Margaret, his first wife, daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway. He succeeded to his father's honours, as fifth Earl of Aboyne, in 1794; was created a Peer of the United Kingdom in 1815; and became Marquis of Huntly at the decease of his kinsman, George, fifth Duke of Gordon, in 1836.

The Marquis married, April 4th, 1791, Catharine, second daughter of Sir Charles Cope, Bart., of Breverne, and by her (who died 16th Nov. 1832) had six sons and three daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Charles, present Marquis of Huntly, born in 1792, has been twice married, but has issue only by his second wife; and the third, Lord John Frederick Gordon Hallyburton, is married to Lady Augusta Kennedy Erskine, daughter of King William IV.

Lady Margaret Gordon, the deceased Marquis's sister, was the wife of William Beckford, of Fonthill, the distinguished author of "Vathek." The Marquis of Huntly was a Knight of the Thistle, Colonel of the Aberdeenshire Militia, &c.

## ELIZABETH LADY DODSWORTH.

THIS lamented and esteemed lady died on the 12th inst., at Thornton Hall, Yorkshire, aged sixty-three. She was the only child of John Armstrong, Esq., of Lisgoole, county Fermanagh, and grand-daughter of Cadwallader, ninth Lord Blayney. Her marriage with Sir Charles Dodsworth, Bart., of Newland Park, took place 8th June, 1808; and its issue consisted of seven sons and six daughters: of the former, four are dead, and of the latter, two are married.

THE LATE JAMES HARMER, Esq., whose death we recorded in our Journal of last week, was the son of a Spitalfields weaver, and was left an orphan at ten years of age. He learned to write a good hand; and, in 1792, was articled to an attorney, whose office he was compelled to leave in consequence of his early marriage. He was subsequently transferred to Messrs. Fletcher and Wright, of Bloomsbury. Much of his practice as an attorney was in the Criminal Court; and what he there witnessed he made tell upon public opinion and Parliamentary decision; for his evidence before the committee for the reformation of the Criminal Law, was declared by Sir James Mackintosh to be unequalled in its effect: he exposed the delinquency of witnesses, and especially the mode in which convictions had been obtained in the case of Holloway and Haggarty; and he took an active part in obtaining the abolition of the blood-money system. On the death of Mr. Walthman, Mr. Harmer was unanimously elected Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, when he relinquished his legal practice, worth £4000 a year. He next served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, in troublous times, when he offered to collect in person taxes which had been resisted. Yet a violent opposition was raised to his natural succession to the Mayoralty, when those citizens who had elected him a Common Councilman and Alderman, with singular unanimity, would not suffer him to be defeated without a struggle. On the show of hands he was chosen by a large majority; and on the poll he received the votes of a greater number of livermen than had voted for the four Reform candidates at the previous election. Yet, Mr. Harmer was defeated. Whatever temporary mortification he might have endured, he bore manfully: he retired from civic life; and his friends at parting, presented him with a valuable testimonial of their regard. Mr. Harmer was a liberal supporter of public charities: he took a leading part in establishing the Royal Free Hospital in Greville-street; and his presidency of the News-vendors' Benevolent Provident Institution was uniformly distinguished by liberal contributions to its funds. By his proprietorship of the *Dispatch* newspaper, as well as by his legal practice, he amassed a large fortune. On Saturday last, the remains of Mr. Harmer were removed from the residence of Adam Steele, Esq., Cricklewood, Middlesex, to Kensal-green Cemetery, for interment. "Independently of the deceased's personal friends and relatives, and the principal members of the *Dispatch* establishment, many gentlemen who highly respected him for his kind and humane disposition to the poor, also followed the deceased to his last earthly resting-place." By his will Mr. Harmer disposed of £40,000 in various legacies, which included a liberal bequest to his grand-daughter. It was his implied testamentary wish that the residue of his personal estate should be devoted to charitable objects upon a magnificent scale, to be instituted and founded by him. However, by a codicil, made only a few months before his death, he increased the legacies to £70,000; but the residue, which formed the bulk of his property, he has diverted from the benevolent channels he had previously designed it, and has left the whole of it to his grand-daughter, who was residing with him, and is his sole heir, and appointed residuary legatee; thereby entirely doing away with the proposed charitable endowments under the will. The amount of property of which Mr. Harmer died possessed is not yet ascertained; but it is spoken of as not likely to be estimated for probate duty below £300,000.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Wm. Shipping, Esq., of Worthing, has bequeathed to the Wesleyan Missionary Society £2000; to British and Foreign Bible Society, £1000; Wesleyan Theological Society, £300; and bequests to many other institutions.—Miss Mary Jane Grant, of Lincoln, to the Wesleyan Missionary, £250, and a reversion of £1000; to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £250, and a reversion of £500; to the Ringwood and Woodhouse Grove Schools, £100; and other public bequests.—Mrs. Sarah Charlotte Campbell, of Bath, to the United Hospital, Bath, £400; General Hospital, Bath, £100; also bequests to several other institutions, schools, hospitals, and parishes.

The will of the late Earl of Belfast, who died at Naples on the 11th of February last, at the early age of twenty-six, has been proved in London, by one of the executors, Henry Riversdale Grenfell, Esq. It bears date Sept. 2, 1851. His Lordship thereby bequeaths to his sister, Lady Harriet Chichester, an annuity of £300 a year, and all his jewels and plate; and, after making a few other bequests, and an annuity of £50, leaves the residue, including the surplus of £2000 a year, derived from the family estates, after paying the annuities, and all his other property, to his mother, the Marchioness of Donegal.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The traffic returns on railways of the United Kingdom, published for the week ending June 11, amounted to £329,076, and for the corresponding week of last year to £280,570; showing an increase of £48,506. The gross receipts for the eight railways, having their termini in the metropolis, amounted to £154,052, and for the corresponding week of last year to £127,835; showing an increase of £26,217. The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to £1479; on the Great Northern to £4157; on the Great Western to £6499; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to £2631; on the London and North-Western to £4565; on the London and Blackwall to £371; on the London and South-Western to £3127; and on the South-Eastern to £3388. Total, £26,217. The receipts on the other railways in the United Kingdom amounted to £175,024, and for the corresponding period of 1852 to £159,735; showing an increase of £22,289 in the receipts of these lines; which added to £26,217, the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase £48,506 over the corresponding week of 1852. The total increase from the 2nd of January to the 11th of June over the corresponding period of 1852 amounted to £715,977, or 11½ per cent.



# THE KING AND QUEEN OF HANOVER.

THE accompanying Portraits of these illustrious personages possess a peculiar interest at the present moment; when their Majesties are on a visit to this country.

GEORGE-FREDERICK-ALEXANDER-CHARLES-ERNEST-AUGUSTUS, King of Hanover, is second Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, in Great Britain; Earl of Armagh, in Ireland; and a Knight of the Garter. His Majesty was born at Berlin, May 27, 1819, the same year as his cousin, Queen Victoria, and the present Duke of Cambridge. During his youth he was very popular in London, as Prince George of Cumberland. His father, Ernest-Augustus, late King of Hanover, was fifth son of George III.; and his mother, the Princess Frederica-Caroline-Sophia-Alexandrina, third daughter of Charles-Louis-Frederick, late reigning Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. He married, Feb. 18, 1843, the Princess Mary-Alexandrina-Wilhelmina, eldest daughter of Joseph, reigning Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, sister to the wife of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and niece of the Queen of Bavaria. By this Princess (who was born April 14, 1818, and has consequently completed her 35th year) her Majesty has one son and two daughters, viz.:-

1. Ernest-Augustus-William-Adolphus-George-Frederick, Hereditary Prince of Hanover; born Sept. 21, 1845.
2. Frederica-Sophia-Maria-Henrietta-Amelia-Theresa; born Jan. 9, 1848.
3. Maria-Ernestina-Josephine-Adolphine-Henrietta-Theresa-Elizabeth-Alexandrina; born Dec. 3, 1849.

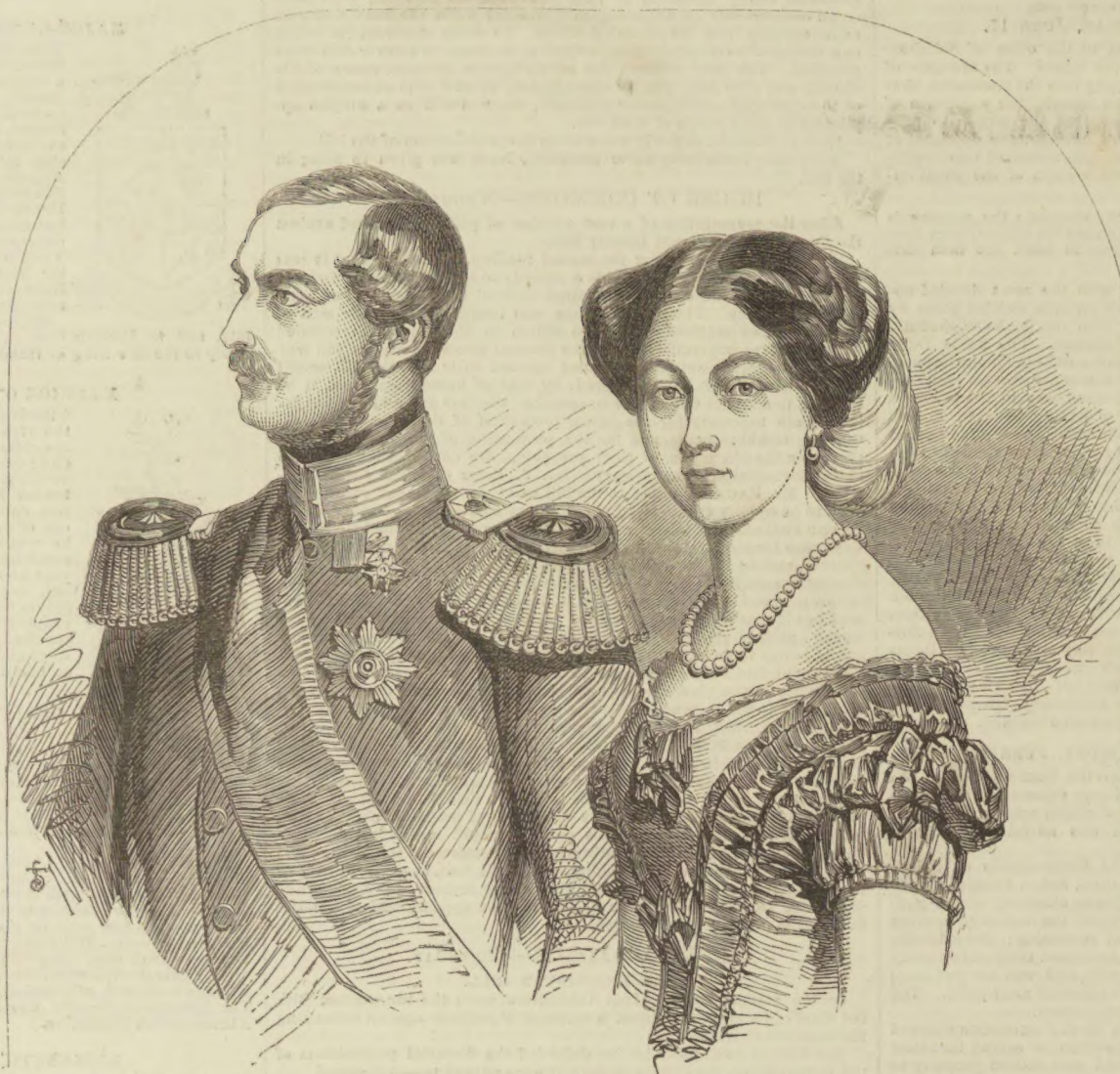
The King of Hanover is male representative of the Royal House of Guelf. His Queen is a Princess of Saxe-Altenburg, a senior branch of the House of Saxe, to that of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert is a scion.

Appended is an outline of the genealogical history of the Dukes of Cumberland:-

The Cliffords, one of the most illustrious northern families, bore the title of Cumberland—as Earls—from 1525 to 1643. It was first assigned to a member of the Royal Family, in 1644, when the gallant Prince Rupert, nephew of King Charles I., was created Baron of Kindal, Earl of Holderness, and Duke of Cumberland. After his death, the honour remained extinct, until revived in favour of George, Prince of Denmark (husband of Queen Anne), at whose death, in 1708, it again expired. In 1726 it was conferred on Prince William-Augustus, son of King George II., who was then made Baron of Alderney, Viscount Trematon, Earl of Kennington, Marquis of Berkhamstead, and Duke of Cumberland. This Prince was the great military commander—the victor of Culloden. He died in 1765; and in the next year, the Dukedom of Cumberland, combined with that of Strathern, and the Earldom of Dublin were granted to his nephew (the youngest brother of George III.), Prince Henry-Frederick, whose marriage with Lady Anne Horton, widow of Christopher Horton, Esq., of Catton, gave rise to the Royal Marriage Act, by which the subsequent marriages of the Royal Family were confined within specific limits. At the Duke's death, issueless, in 1790, the Royal dignity of Cumberland was once more extinct, and so remained until 1799, when King George III. conferred it—associated this time with the adjunct of Teviotdale, and the Irish Earldom of Armagh—on his fifth son, Prince Ernest-Augustus, who eventually ascended the throne of Hanover, and was the late King.

## LAUNCH OF THE WEST INDIA MAIL STEAM-SHIP THE "SOLENT."

IN No. 604 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, January 22, page 61, when describing the launch of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's



THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN OF HANOVER.

steam-ship *Vectis*, of 1000 tons, we referred to the building of the present steam-ship *Solent*, of double her tonnage, for the Royal West India Mail Packet Company—both constructed on the Messrs. White's patented improved diagonal method of ship-building, to the exclusion of timbers. The launch of the *Solent*, which took place on the 8th inst. from the circumstance of her being the largest steam-ship constructed at the port of Cowes, appears to have excited more than ordinary interest. The neighbouring hills and roads leading from Osborne on the one side of the Medina, and Newport road on the other, presented, long previous to the launch, a continued stream of individuals thronging to the spot. The town and more immediate neighbourhood had every appearance of a country fair. Bunting of every shade and hue—flags of every nation and code—were suspended from the house tops and across the streets, and hoisted on the flag-staffs and shipping at the port.

Just before noon, the *Medina* steam-packet arrived from Southampton, with the directors of the R.W.I. Mail Company, and Donna Manuelita de Roxas y Tivierro, daughter of the ex-Dictator of Buenos Ayres, who performed the interesting ceremony of naming the *Solent*. Everything being in readiness, the noble ship was freed of her blocks and dog-shores; and, at a quarter to one, she glided majestically into the water. After the launch, the directors and guests partook of a sumptuous *déjeuner*, at the residence of Mr. John White; and a half-holiday was given to the workmen.

The *Solent* is the first of a class of steamers built by the West India Mail Company, to enable the Company to reduce the motive power; and, consequently, the enormous quantity of coal which their present ships require. Should the *Solent*, of 2230 tons, succeed in her future

trials, the result will be manifest that 550 tons of coals will do the work which has hitherto required 1250 tons. Another important feature in connection with this patented mode of building is increased buoyancy; and the *Solent* has proved herself to be 150 tons more buoyant than a ship of her tonnage would be by the ordinary mode of construction. This advantage to a sea-going steamer must be obvious, as that additional tonnage may be devoted (if necessary) to an increased stowage of coals, besides the increase of room between decks for internal accommodation. Her launching draft of water, without any ballast and with her masts *à tanto*, was only nine feet forward, and ten feet six inches aft, thus making her displacement or weight 1000 tons. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length over all, 310 feet; breadth, thirty-six feet; depth, twenty-eight feet. She is to have engines of 400-horse power, capable of working to 600, which are being constructed by Miller and Ravenshill, of London. The *Solent* has since remained in the river, off the Medina Dock, which is being lengthened for her reception. In the foreground of the Sketch, the dock is shown in progress: it will be completed by the next spring tides, when the *Solent* will be placed therein, to be coppered prior to proceeding to the Thames to receive her engines.

## THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

DR. CULLEN has been favoured with the following communication by Baron Humboldt:—

Sir,—I am very much to blame for having so long delayed an answer to the agreeable and interesting despatch that you have been kind enough to forward me by the hands of Mr. Augustus Peterman, so estimable by his character, as well as by the solidity of his geographical labours. Dr. Cullen cannot doubt the high importance that I would attach to the merit of his courageous and useful investigations in the eastern part of the Isthmus of Panama; knowing my position and my antediluvian age, he will receive with indulgence, even so late, the expression of my lively gratitude.

After having laboured, in vain, during half a century, to prove the possibility of an *Oceanic Canal*, and to point out the Gulf of San Miguel and Cupica as the points most worthy of attention; after having regretted, almost with bitterness, in the last edition of my "Aspects of Nature," that the employment of the means which the present state of our knowledge affords for obtaining precise measurements has been so long delayed; I ought, more than any one else, to be satisfied to see, at last, my hopes for so noble an enterprise revived. By your publications, sir, and by that of Mr. Gisborne, will be originated the great work of changing an important part of the commerce of nations, and of rendering more accessible the rich countries of Eastern Asia and the Indian Archipelago. The undertaking is by no means above the intellectual and material power which civilised nations have attained to. The work should be one to last for ever; it should not commence with a canal with locks, like the magnificent Caledonian Canal; it must be a really *oceanic* canal, without locks—a free passage from sea to sea, across which the speed of the navigation will be modified, but not interrupted, by the difference in height and non-coincidence of the tides.

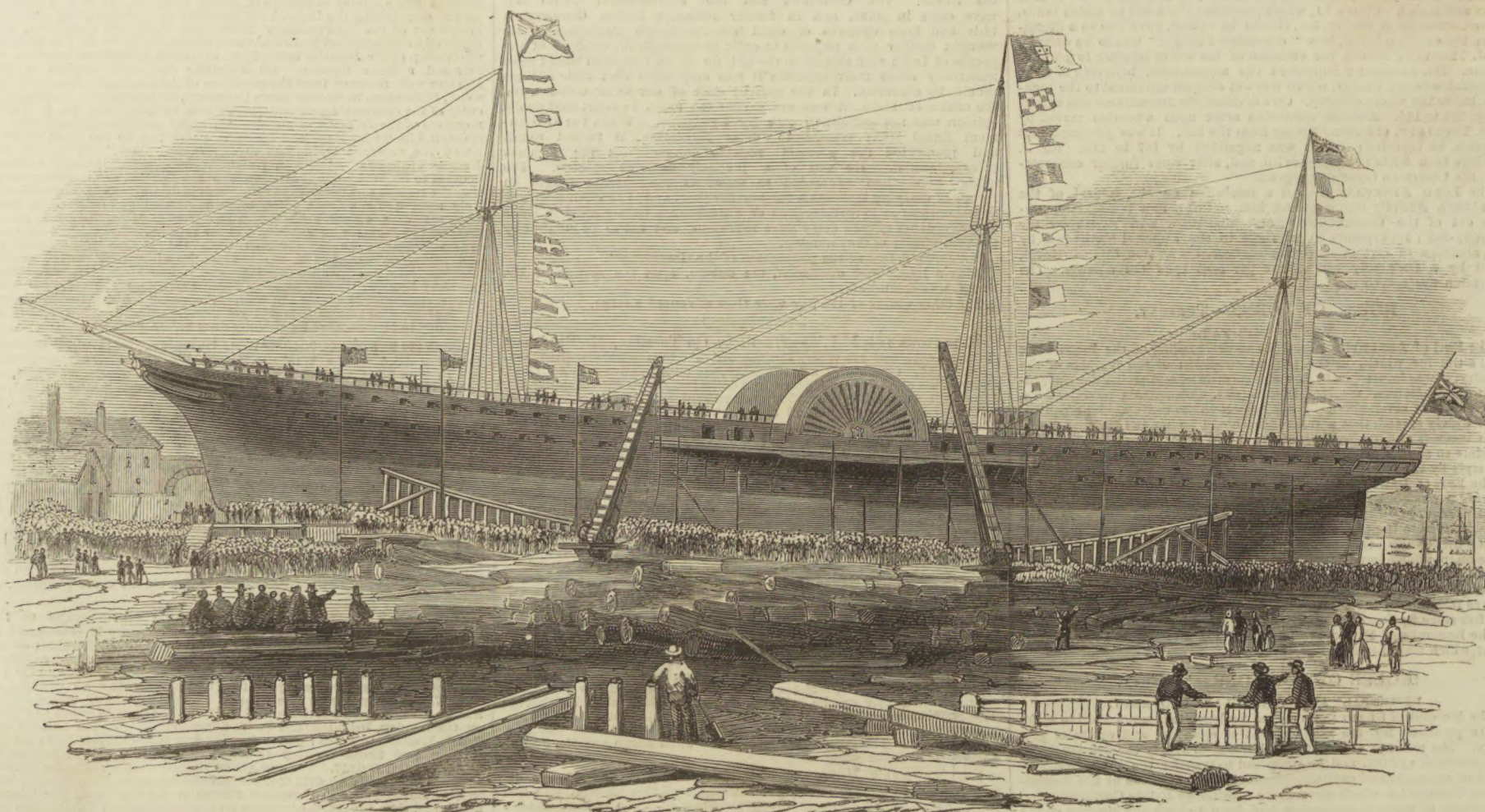
Receive, I pray you, sir, the expression of my highest consideration.

Yours, &c.

Potsdam, June 4th, 1853.

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

CONVEYANCE OF INDIAN MAILS.—The *Valetta*, a new paddle-wheel steamer, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, has proceeded on a trial trip to Cherbourg, and thence to the Mediterranean, to convey the Indian mail between Malta and Marseilles. In about six weeks, a sister ship will join her on the Malta and Marseilles station: it is then expected that Indian news will reach England quicker by way of Marseilles than by way of Trieste.



LAUNCH OF THE WEST INDIA MAIL STEAM-SHIP "SOLENT," AT COWES.





ODESSA.—THE HARBOUR AND BOULEVARD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. STOWE.

A VERY interesting meeting was lately held in the School-room adjoining Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road, for the purpose of presenting to Mrs. Stowe a magnificent Silver Inkstand, of large dimensions and exquisite workmanship, which had been subscribed for by the ladies of the congregation, as a token of their admiration of the talents of the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and their affection for the gifted champion of the poor slave. The Inkstand was manufactured by Messrs. Barnard and Sons, Angel-court, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

A company of about four hundred ladies and gentlemen were present among whom were the Duchess of Argyll, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Frederick Leveson Gower, the Hon. Miss Ashley, Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P., Joseph Tritton, Esq., T. A. Beckett, Esq., W. Powell, Esq., W. D. Child, Esq., W. Flanders, Esq., Dr. Ray, W. Barclay, Esq., Rev. Samuel Ward (a coloured minister from Canada), Miss Greenfield (a coloured vocalist), the Rev. Thomas Binney, the Rev. Baldwin Brown, Joseph Payne, Esq., &c.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, in a short but eloquent and Christian address, stated his delight at being present on such an occasion. He conceived it right that if any public token of esteem should be given to Mrs. Stowe, it might well emanate from the ladies of the congregation of Surrey Chapel.

The Rev. J. Sherman then read an address to Mrs. Stowe, and presented her with the Inkstand, which was universally admired for the chasteness and appropriateness of its design. In the centre, a female figure (intended to represent Mrs. Stowe) presents a Bible to a slave, who, in a devotional attitude, welcomes the gift as the source and charter of his liberty; while another figure, in a stooping posture, is knocking off his fetters.

The Rev. Charles Beecher read the thanks of his sister; after which, Miss Greenfield, the coloured vocalist, sang, with deep feeling and pathos "Weep not for Eva."

Then came a procession of beautiful children: being grouped around Mrs. Stowe, one of them read an address to her; the object of which was to solicit her to write more pleasant stories about black children, to enlist the sympathies of the whites on their behalf. They then presented her with a gold pen. Mrs. Stowe, evidently much

Payne, Esq., and the Rev. S. Ward. The Doxology was sung, and the meeting separated, highly gratified.

## THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

THE short notice of this institution which we gave last week will have prepared our readers for the Sketch now presented to their notice of the ceremony of the Laying of the Foundation-Stone, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Thursday week.

In reference to the institution, it may be interesting to state that it owes its origin to Dr. Andrew Reed, whose attention was turned to the subject by the inspection of the establishment for Cretins, conducted by Dr. Guggenbuhl, in Switzerland.

The Asylum for Idiots was founded in the City of London, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding, on the 27th of October, 1847. It now enjoys the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen, and has been supported to an extent far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its founders.

We confess ourselves to have been amongst those who thought that the idiot was one of a small class in this country, not needing so large a provision; but we are astounded by the fact that already these gentlemen have received 250 patients into their asylum, and at the present time applications for admission are extremely numerous. Hitherto the members of this unhappy family have been located in the two establishments at Highgate and Colchester; but now the board of managers, having succeeded in procuring an estate on very advantageous terms, at Red-hill, near Reigate, Surrey, here will be erected the above hospital, with accommodation for four hundred beds.

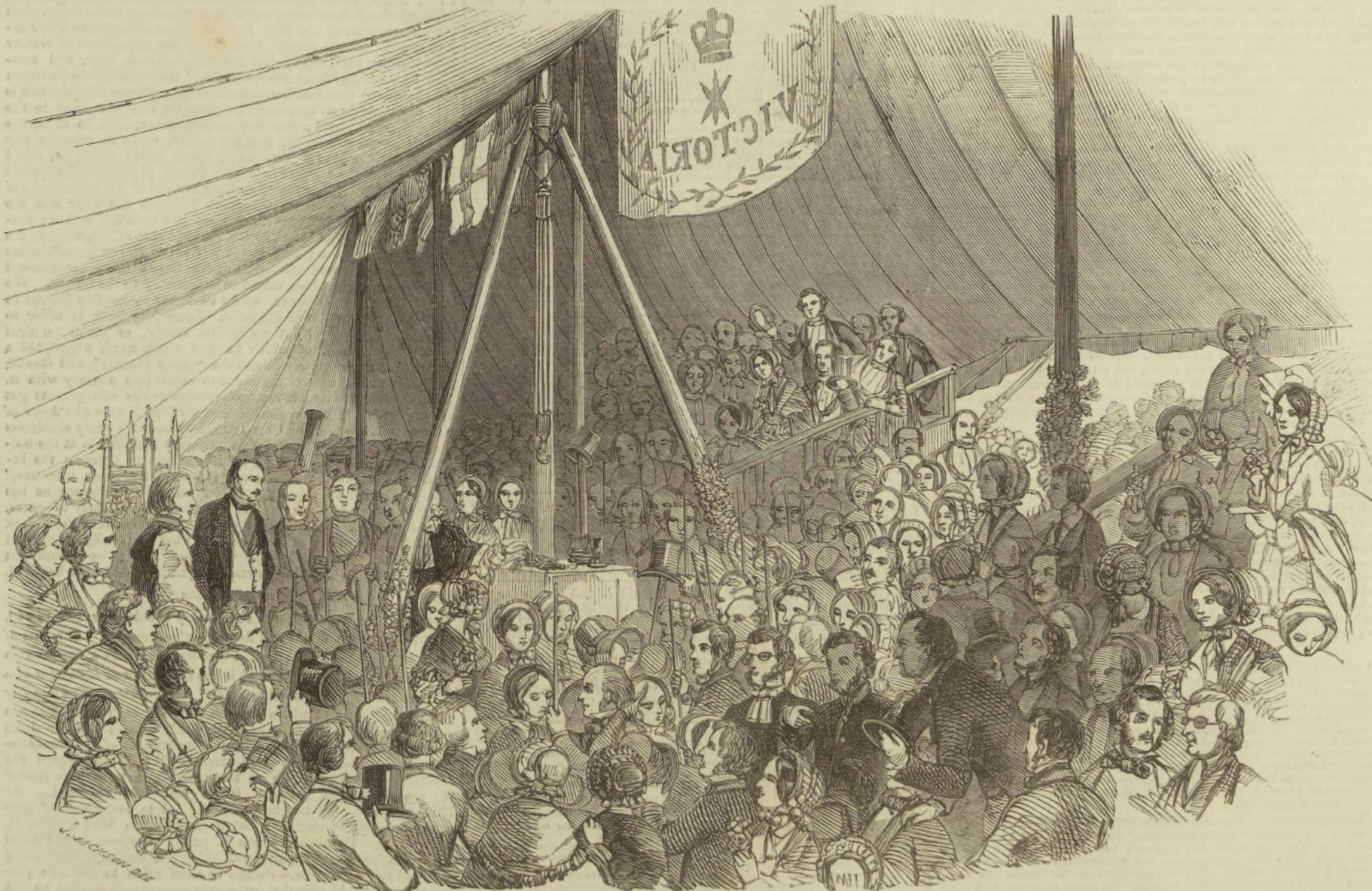
The expenses of management are necessarily very great, and we observe that the last report states that there are forty-eight persons in attendance upon the inmates, who are never left alone. The most careful attention to the individual requirements of each case seems to



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MRS. STOWE.

affected, then delivered to the children a deeply-interesting address, and promised she would use their suggestive present in advocating the cause of the oppressed.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. T. Binney, J.



CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, AT EARLSWOOD, NEAR REIGATE.



be the aim of the board. Medical testimony of the highest character brings out the fact hitherto disputed by many that remedial measures can be applied to idiocy; in fact, that the idiot may be educated. It is also plain that the earlier the recovery of the idiot is attempted, the greater is the chance of success; for, when taken at this stage, and carefully trained and educated on the principle that *there is mind*, and that it only demands *physical manifestation*, much, in most cases, that is essential to life, if not all that is desirable, may be secured. At the present time the inmates of the Asylum—most of them entering without the power of articulation, deprived of all muscular strength, and oppressed by diseased and defective organisation—after a few months, or at the most, a few years, are ranged under the following industrial departments:—

Ninety-eight are daily engaged in reading and spelling; eighty-six in writing; twenty-five in drawing; twenty in gardening; twenty-eight in sewing, knitting, &c.; sixteen boys in willow-plaiting; five boys in each class are respectively basket-makers, shoemakers, and tailors; six are daily occupied as carpenters; sixteen are engaged in domestic work; twenty take lessons in dancing; seventy have object lessons; eighteen write from dictation, and learn geometry and arithmetic; a hundred and one are drilled, and take gymnastic exercises; thirty-nine have speaking lessons; a hundred and forty-nine attend domestic worship; a hundred and four attend public worship. The greater part of the family are practised in singing, and some are taught on the harmonicon.

The specimens of the work thus produced commanded the attention of his Royal Highness, on Thursday week. On leaving the ground, the Prince said:—"I have to express the great satisfaction it has given me to be able to come here to-day to take my humble part in laying the first stone of this Institution. May the building arise speedily, and be ready for the reception of the inmates, whose sufferings deserve so much sympathy. I have seen the old Institution, and I cannot avoid saying how much I admired the judicious management of the unfortunate inmates of that Institution. I most sincerely thank you for the expressions of kindness used towards me."

The noble sum of £40,000, contributed in answer to an appeal, will be a sufficient evidence of the hold this interesting project has acquired upon the minds of our benevolent countrymen; and we venture to predict that the Asylum for Idiots, like our hospitals for the Insane and the Deaf and Dumb, will become, as it eminently deserves to be, a great national institution. Sure we are that the touching statements contained in the Report for 1853, cannot be read by any Englishman without the noblest sympathies of his nature being at once enlisted in the cause of these most helpless members of the human family, who, as the able writer so truly says, have so little of the world's care, and so much of its scorn, that they have been pathetically denominated God's children.

The ceremony is illustrated upon the next page at that very interesting portion when several ladies deposited upon the foundation-stone purses containing sums varying from five to sixty guineas. An appeal had been made to thirty gentlemen to subscribe one hundred guineas each; up to the Thursday, twenty-nine had responded by contribution; and, next morning, a gentleman sent to the committee a cheque for one hundred guineas, completing the thirty names. The Corporation of London gave two hundred guineas.

#### PORT OF ODESSA, SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

SINCE the repeal of the Corn-laws, our commerce with Odessa has become of so valuable and extensive a character, that it scarcely required the rumour of hostilities in the East, and the threatened presence of a Turkish flotilla in the Black Sea, to fix the attention of Europe upon this portion of the Russian empire. We are fortunate in being enabled, at this juncture, to lay before our readers a sketch of the town and harbour of Odessa, by an Artist who has returned from Russia within the last three months. Our Engraving represents the portion of the harbour known as the Port de Pratique, and the Boulevard. The harbour, which is formed by two large moles, and can contain 200 ships, is defended by strong works. The bay has sufficient depth of water almost to the very shore for the largest men-of-war. The town is seen to great advantage from the sea. It stands on a high cliff, along which runs a Boulevard. The streets are generally at right angles to the Boulevard, and exceedingly wide. The large building on the extreme left of the picture is the Exchange. The line of houses on this promenade is broken by two quadrants, between which the street of St. Catherine commences. The Hotel of St. Petersburg fills the whole of one quadrant, and the other is occupied by the Chancellerie of the military Governor—the building in the centre of the Boulevard at the top of the "monster staircase," and the Museum and Public Library. The Museum contains an object of paramount interest to an Englishman—a small japanned hand candlestick, very much bruised, once the property of the philanthropist Howard.

The large buildings on the right of the Boulevard are the Chancellerie and mansion of Prince Woronzoff, Governor-General of New Russia, whose kindness and hospitality to Englishmen has been experienced by almost every traveller in Southern Russia. The Prince gives entertainments throughout the winter, and twice a week holds a reception, at which the noblemen of the town and the civil and military employes may be seen. The promenade along the Boulevard is planted with a quadruple row of acacias; and here, when the military band plays of an evening, are displayed all the beauty and fashion of the place, either in carriages or on foot—the pedestrians, however, being by far the most numerous. A general officer or a *conseiller d'état actuel* (a civil rank corresponding to that of the former), drives four horses; and no one below him can do so, unless the animals are all placed abreast. From the centre of the Boulevard, a staircase called the "escalier monstre," descends to the beach. It consists of 200 steps, each twenty being separated from the others by a platform. At the top of the staircase is a statue of the Duke de Richelieu, a French emigrant, who was made Governor of Odessa and South Russia by the Emperor Alexander, and under whose judicious administration the prosperity of the then new town, as well as of the province, rapidly increased. At the foot of the cliff, and below the wall of Prince Woronzoff's shrubbery, is a wooden bathing-house, built on piles a few feet out of the water; an establishment much frequented during the summer months by Poles and the fashionables of the town. The troops, and military or naval stores, for Sebastopol, Circassia, or any other destination, are embarked at this harbour.

The Mole, on the right of the Sketch, built on piles, is a fine work. Close to the shore, and along the quays, are warehouses of the quarantine. One of the best hotels is the Hotel of St. Petersburg, which is situated, as we have stated, on the boulevard facing the sea; but here, as at the other hotels in Odessa, there is no regular attendance, every one being expected to bring his own servants and linen.

The shops of Odessa are principally kept by Russians: they are generally of one story, with arcades in front, under which the goods are piled on each side of the door—such, at least, as can be so placed.

The Catherine-street, nearly a mile long, leads to the Bazaar, which is laid out in streets and square market-places. The Bazaar has, however, nothing of an Oriental character about it, the houses being low, dirty, and mean. The entrance to the Bazaar is crowded by servants and workmen waiting to be hired by the day.

Great numbers of English merchants reside at Odessa. The import trade from England is increasing, but it has been restricted by the high protective duties laid upon articles of English manufacture. If the Emperor would materially lower the scale of protection, and carry out his intention of constructing a railway, which would allow of free communication with the interior, it would be difficult to set any bounds to the prosperity of Odessa.

**CURIOUS PHENOMENON.**—In making the excavation for the lock on the Hove Ship Canal, near Brighton, a quantity of shale, of a blackish colour, which was thrown out, has spontaneously ignited. The stratum of shale is about eight feet in thickness; the quantity thrown out is, therefore, large; and the whole of it gives signs of combustion, while in many parts it is already burning like a limekiln. The process of combustion gives out a stifling and offensive vapour, and leaves upon the surface a deposit of a white, and also of a yellow substance, the former resembling saltpetre in appearance and taste, and the latter sulphur. A small quantity of the shale has been thrown up from under the clay in a brick-ground near the Chalybeate, at Brighton, about three miles distant, and this has also ignited.

**TABLE-MOVING.**—Was not Bacon acquainted with this phenomenon? I find in his "Sylvia Sylvarum" article "Motion." "Whenever a solid is pressed, there is an inward tumult of the parts thereof, tending to deliver themselves from the compression; and this is the cause of all violent motion. It is very strange that this motion has never been observed and inquired into; as being the most common and chief origin of all mechanical operations. This motion operates first in a round by way of proof and trial which way to deliver itself, and then in progression where it finds the deliverance easiest."—*Notes and Queries*

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 26.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 27.—Dr. Dodd executed for forgery, 1777.  
TUESDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.  
WEDNESDAY, 29.—St. Peter.  
THURSDAY, 30.—Earl of Argyll beheaded, 1685.  
FRIDAY, July 1.—Battle of the Boyne, 1690; of the Nile, 1798.  
SATURDAY, 2.—Hungerford Market opened, 1833.

#### HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 2.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 40	6 8	6 20	6 55	7 20	7 45	8 15
8 45	9 15	9 45	10 15	10 45	11 15	11 45

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

On and after SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1853, a SUPPLEMENT of Eight Pages will be published GRATIS, every week, with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

#### TO ADVERTISERS.

The PRESENT RATE OF CHARGES for ADVERTISEMENTS in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be REDUCED ONE-HALF immediately on the new law for the alteration of the Advertisement-duty and Stamp-duty on Supplements coming into operation.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.**—Under the management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—SARDANAPALUS will be performed every evening during the week, with other Entertainments, according to the bills of the day. MACBETH will be repeated for the Fiftieth time on Wednesday week, 6th July.

**FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—Mlle. RACHEL.—This Evening, SATURDAY, for the last time, ADRIENNE LECOUREUR. MONDAY next, for the last time, LADY TARTUFFE. A MORNING PERFORMANCE on TUESDAY Next, June 28; and LES HORACES, on WEDNESDAY Next, June 29, being Mlle. Rachel's Last Appearance. The GERMAN PLAYS will be commenced on MONDAY, July 4.—Boxes and Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE FOURTH AND LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON,** for the Exhibition of the Students, will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 2, at the Hanover-square Rooms, commencing at Two o'clock. Single Tickets, 5s.; Family Tickets (to admit Four) 18s. To be obtained at the principal Music-sellers; and at the Royal Academy of Music, Tottenham-court-road, Hanover-square.

**MUSICAL UNION.—DIRECTORS' MATINEE.**—TUESDAY, JUNE 28th, at Three o'clock.—Quartet No. 1, in G, Mozart; Duet, 3, 4 Mains, Piano-forte, Mlle. Staudach (from Vienna) and Herr Blumenthal; Septet, in E flat, Beethoven. Solos: Piano-forte, Mlle. Staudach; Solo Contra-Basso, Bottesini. Executants: Violas, Guffie, Blagrove, Flauti, Bottesini, Walle, Baumann, and C. Harper. Vocalist: M. Jules Lefort. After the concert the infant prodigy Arthur Napoleon will perform Dohler's Notturmo, &c., on the Piano-forte. Members will greatly facilitate ingress by providing tickets for their friends. Programmes and tickets to be had of Cramer and Co., Regent-street, Chappell and Olivier, Bond-street. All free admissions suspended for this Matinee.—Doors open at Half-past Two, and the performance to commence half an hour earlier than usual.

**MADAME DE LOZANO, assisted by Mme. Viardot, Signor Guggenheim, Signor Regondi, Apthomas, Maschek, and others,** will give her CONCERT at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on the 11th JULY, at Two o'clock. Limited number of reserved seats to be secured only at Madame de LOZANO'S, 5, Minster-street; and at the Concert-room, King-street, St. James's; where the plan of the room may be seen. Unnumbered tickets at the principal Music Warehouse.

**SIGNOR MARCHESI and Mme. MARCHESI GRAUMANN** beg to announce that their MATINEE MUSICALE will take place at the New Beethoven Rooms, 27, Queen-Anne-street, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, at Three o'clock, when they will be assisted by Mlle. Agnes Bury, Mlle. Emma de Staudach, and Mr. Vieuxtemps. Conductor, Signor Muratori. Tickets, 15s. each; to be had at Cramer and Beale's, Regent-street; Robert W. Oliver's, 19, Old Bond-street; and at Signor Marchesi's Residence, 38, Welbeck-street.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC every EVENING** at 8 o'clock, except Saturday. Stalls, 3s. (which can be secured at the Box-office every day from 11 till 4); arcs, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Morning Performance every Tuesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

**ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.**—Messrs. GRIEVE and TELBIN'S NEW DIORAMA, illustrating the ROUTE of the OCEAN MAIL (via the Cape) to INDIA and AUSTRALIA, is now Exhibiting daily, at 3 and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s.

**EXHIBITIONS OF CABINET-WORK, lent by her Majesty** the Queen, and several Noblemen and Gentlemen; the Works of the Schools of Art, and Studies of Mr. Mulready, R.A., together with the Gardens, are OPEN to the Public DAILY (except Sundays), at GORE HOUSE, KENSINGTON, from Ten to Six. Admission—Mondays and Tuesdays, 6d.; Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 1s.; and Saturdays, 2s. 6d. each person.

**ZULU KAFIRS.—NOTICE.**—In consequence of the increasing demand for places to witness this extraordinary and highly-interesting exhibition, the ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, HYDE-PARK CORNER, will be OPEN EVERY MORNING and EVENING. Doors open Three and Eight.—Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.—Descriptive Books, 6d. each, may be obtained at the Gallery.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ON TUESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at Four o'clock, and every Evening (except Saturday), at Nine, the FIRST PART of an HISTORICAL LECTURE on the THAMES, by GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq., assisted by Miss Blanche Younger; in addition to the varied Scientific Lectures and Exhibitions, Open Mornings and Evenings.—Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under Ten years of age, Half-price.**

**ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.**—The Collection of LIVING ZOOPLUTES, MOLLUSCA, FISH, and other Marine Animals, is now OPEN to Visitors. The Band of the Second Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Williams, on Saturday next, at Four o'clock. Admission, One Shilling; on Monday, Sixpence.

**ALLOTMENT OF ESTATES.**—Members of the CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY who are on the ORDER of RIGHTS, are respectfully informed that the Allotment of the Estates on the Kirkstall and Bradford-road, Leeds (West Riding of Yorkshire), and at Wood-green, Tottenham (Middlesex), is postponed from the 2nd and 3rd of JULY to the 14th of JULY, at the Office, 35, North-Square, Strand, London. The EIGHTH PUBLIC DRAWING will take place at the Office, on SATURDAY, the 5th of JULY, at Twelve o'clock; and all persons taking Shares on or before that day, up to the time of placing the Numbers in the Wheel, will participate in the advantages of this Drawing. Prospectuses may be obtained of CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

**PUBLIC DINNER OF THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.**—More than fifty Noblemen and Members of Parliament have already signified their intention of being present at the DINNER, at the FREE-MASONS' TAVERN, on FRIDAY, JULY 8th, 1853, at Six o'clock, in order to celebrate the great progress of the Society. Vice-Chairman in the Chair; Colonel Brownlow Knox, M.P., Vice-Chairman. Members and friends of the Society desirous of being present at this Dinner, are earnestly requested, to lose no time in forwarding their names to the Secretary, as the Hall will not conveniently hold more than 500. The Tickets for the Dinner will be ready on the 25th inst., at the Office, 35, North-Square, Strand; and may be obtained on application to CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

**THE PRESS.**—This day, SATURDAY, JUNE 25th, No. 8, Price 6d., of THE PRESS, the new Weekly Conservative Paper. Published every Saturday.—Office, 110, Strand. Money orders for subscriptions to be made payable to Mr. ALFRED IVY.

**DIODENES AT CHOBHAM.—THE FIRST ENLARGED** NUMBER of DIODENES is chiefly devoted to the CAMP at CHOBHAM. Numerous highly Comic Illustrations:—"The Chelsea Housemaids Reading the Accounts of the Battle of Chobham" (after Wilkie); "March of the Guards towards Chobham" (after Hogarth); "The Chobham Despatches"; "Scenes in the Camp"; "Sorrow of the Servant Maids"; "It was a Glorious Victory," &c. &c. London: Office, 69, Fleet-street; and all Booksellers and Railway Stations. Price 3d.

**A GRAND FANCY BAZAAR, in aid of the Funds for the** ERECTION OF SCHOOLS in the new Parish of ST. THOMAS, WOOLWICH, will be held, by the kind permission of Sir Thomas Marryat Wilson, Bart., in the Park and Grounds of CHARLTON HOUSE, on THURSDAY, JUNE 30, and FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1853. The Grounds will be Open from One o'clock in the Afternoon till Seven in the Evening.

**LADY PATRONESSES.**  
The Duchess of Sutherland.  
The Duchess of Argyll.  
The Marchioness of Blandford.  
The Lady Louisa Spencer.  
The Countess of Galloway.  
The Countess of St. Germans.  
The Viscountess Dungarvan.  
The Lady Haddo.  
The Ladies Legge.  
The Lady Auckland.  
The Lady Blantyre.  
The Dowager Lady Gifford.  
The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Legge.  
The Hon. Mrs. Henry Legge.

**COMMITTEE.**  
Colonel Sir Thomas Marryat Wilson, Bart., Chairman.  
Commodore Eden.  
H. Scott Gibbs, Esq.  
Malcolm Goldsmith, Esq.  
Reverend W. Holderness.  
R. F. Holderness, Esq.  
Major Little, R.M.  
Rev. J. K. Marsh.  
The Dowager Lady Seale.  
Lady Adam.  
Lady Rose.  
Lady Whitmore.  
Mrs. Collins.  
Mrs. Drummond.  
Mrs. Palliser.

By the kind permission of the Colonel-Commandant, the bands of the Royal Artillery, Royal Sappers and Miners, and Royal Marines will be in attendance. Admission: First Day—Single Tickets, 2s. 6d.; Children under twelve years, 1s. Second Day—Single Tickets, 1s.; Children under twelve years, 6d. Family Tickets, for the first day only, to admit five persons, 10s.; obtainable till the 29th of June. Tickets may be obtained of the members of the committee: at Woolwich, of Mr. Boddy, Artillery-place; Mr. Rixon, Bedford-square; and Mr. Jones, Thion-street; at Greenwich, of Mr. Wright, Croom's-hill; Mr. Morley, Croom's-hill; Mr. Richardson, Church-street; and Mr. Lucas, "Crompton Mercury" Office, London-street; London, of Messrs. Webster and Co., 60, Piccadilly; Messrs. Nisbet, Berners-street; and Mr. Richardson, 23, Cornhill; and also at the gates. Refreshments may be obtained on the ground at reasonable prices.

#### THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

With the view of rendering more complete and effective our Engravings of this Grand Military Spectacle,

#### THE DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

#### ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

Announced for publication this day, is deferred until SATURDAY next, JULY 2, 1853; when the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will consist of Two Sheets; containing

#### A SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS

OF THE GREAT

#### ENCAMPMENT ON CHOBHAM COMMON:

Illustrating the more attractive Scenes of the Spectacle, and its Evolutions, in Large Views, and a set of Characteristic Sketches, forming a picturesque record of this national demonstration; including the following Engravings:—

Her Majesty Reviewing the Troops. (Two-page Illustration.)  
Her Majesty's Illustrious Visitors, and Staff. (Two pages.)  
The Royal Tent—General View of the Encampment—Troops passing before the Queen—Infantry Attacking—Plan of the Encampment, &c.

Also,  
A Series of Illustrations of the French Camp at Helfaut, St. Omer.  
Commodore Vanderbilt's Steam-yacht "North Star."  
Paris Fashions for July.  
The Great Imperial Theatre at Moscow, after the recent Fire. (Two Engravings.)  
Portraits of Russian Naval Commanders, and Views of Fortresses.  
Interesting Excavations at Cuma. (Four Engravings.)  
The Electric Light at Liverpool, and on the Thames.  
Fine Arts, Picture Exhibitions.

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#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1853.

It is gratifying to learn, from a circular addressed by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to its representatives at foreign Courts, that Turkey is not accused by that Cabinet of having, in any degree, violated either treaties or international law. It has neither invaded the territory, seized the subjects, nor insulted the religion of the Czar. It is not even accused of having injured, in the smallest degree, his co-religionists, who are the subjects of the Sultan. All that is complained of is, that "some concessions have been obtained by France in favour of the Latins (Roman Catholics) at Jerusalem, to the detriment of the secular privileges accorded to the Greeks, and that the partiality of the Porte for the Latins was gradually leading it to concessions more grave for the rights and interests of the Oriental worship." It is not accused, like the Turks of old, of burning down the temples and exterminating the professors of the Greek religion. It simply conceded some privileges to the Latins, which it had a right to concede, and shown itself more favourable to the faith professed and protected by Louis Napoleon, than to the faith professed and protected by the Emperor Nicholas. But even this complaint was attended to by the almost servile Sultan; and a firman was issued, embodying the details of an arrangement for "maintaining the ancient privileges granted by the Porte to the Greek communities." The subaltern officers of the Porte did not, however, carry out this arrangement to the satisfaction of the Russian Consul at Jerusalem; and its stipulations were transgressed, by "the key of the principal door of the Church of Bethlehem having been placed in the hands of the Latin Patriarch." That is the breach of faith of which the Porte is accused; aggravated by some deriding and insulting language of its counsellors. This is described as a wound to the "dignity, the creed, the religious sentiments" of the "august Czar;" to heal which, Prince Menschikoff was sent to Constantinople. "His mission," the circular says, "never had any other object than the arrangement of the Holy Places. It was to negotiate a new arrangement," which should "take away the appearance of victory (obtained by the Latins) over the Russo-Greek faith, and establish by some legitimate compensation" that equilibrium (between the Churches) that had been overthrown. Prince Menschikoff is said to belong to an extremely religious or Puseyite party in the Russo-Greek Church; and our readers know, that he drove his negotiation so arrogantly, that the Sultan, ready to concede any privileges to either religious party, which would satisfy it, could not submit to the manner in which Prince Menschikoff required him to bind himself to maintain the *statu quo* of the sanctuaries of Palestine. There is no difference between the Czar and the Sultan as to the privileges which long have been and still are conceded to the Greek Church by the Porte; but the Czar, because the French have got a treaty "as regards the Holy Places," insists on having the equal privileges of the Greek Church confirmed by an instrument which would be degrading to the Sultan. We are glad to see the dispute, which threatens to involve Europe in war, narrowed to this single point. Louis Napoleon, in order to ingratiate himself with the Catholic clergy, or make political capital for himself, of which he had much need, negotiated a treaty with the Porte relative to the "Holy Places;" and Russia, will in substance compel the Porte to enter into a treaty with it. That is the whole matter in dispute—that is the sole pretext got up for setting all the diplomatists and all the armies and fleets of Europe in motion. The Czar nominally discards every ambitious pretext; but we are afraid that arrogant ambition is at the bottom of the whole proceeding; he is anxious to preserve the integrity of Turkey, to interpose between "European interests;" and puts forth no other reason for all the disturbance he has already caused, and the greater disturbance he is likely to cause, than his desire to preserve the equilibrium between the Greek and Latin churches at Jerusalem. That the enlightened and peace-loving people of Europe will admit this to be a sufficient ground for disturbing the general tranquillity, is not to be believed.

The Ministers were defeated on Monday evening, by 153 to 150, on the 21st clause of the bill for taxing successions. The part of this clause objected to required that timber, which a successor is not restricted from cutting, and is not the shelter or ornament of a mansion, should be valued as part of the property. The country gentlemen—some of whom support the bill, such as Sir Thomas Acland and Mr. Aglionby—opposed this clause; and Sir John Trollope moved the amendment to omit that part of the clause referring to timber, which was carried. We do not regard the reported objections made to the proposition to include timber in the bill, and subject it to the tax, as valid. As hitherto levied, the tax has been applied to every kind of personal property bequeathed which is presumed to have a value in the market. Furniture, which is purely ornamental, and often adapted to particular apartments—pictures, statuary, everything that will sell for a price,—though its chief value to the late proprietor was one of affection, or wholly mental,—is subject to the Legacy-duty. Now that the tax is to be extended to real property, why should not growing timber be subjected to it? Timber



is easily valued, and is valued every day. Scarcely an estate is sold without the condition that the timber is to be taken at a valuation. But the country gentlemen allege that it is ornamental—that some men would almost as soon part with their heads as a tree—that it can't be sold to pay the tax, &c.; but all these objections apply equally to levying the tax on pictures, vases, and statues. The successor inherits the value of the timber, whatever it may be: he can sell it at any time; and he can as easily raise money on it, or more easily, to pay the tax, than a legatee of personal property can raise money to pay his tax. The landed gentlemen, however, had old custom and prejudice in their favour. The clause actually exempted timber that sheltered or ornamented a house, and really left the landed gentlemen nothing in reason to complain of; but they were sufficiently strong to resist successfully the application of the tax to timber. We regret this defeat of the Ministers; for the several changes they have made in the Budget, including their proposed alteration in the licensing system, and the comparatively slow progress of their measures through the House of Commons, has already detracted from their great reputation, and caused some disappointment. At the beginning of the year, it was expected that the Parliamentary session would be short and successful, but it is at present said that it will not close till September, and cannot now, whatever may happen, be very successful. Just as this disappointment arises here, intelligence has reached us from the United States that the Government of General Pierce begins to disappoint the Americans. His Cabinet does not give satisfaction, and he is not skillful in business. We are afraid that the people on both sides of the Atlantic expect and demand too much, more than statesmen, who have so many conflicting interests to deal with, can accomplish; and the respective Governments, feeling the influence of popular opinion, and anxious to comply with it, promise more and undertake to do more than they can perform. Hence arises disappointment on both sides of the Atlantic, though the members of both Governments are as enlightened statesmen as the respective countries can boast, and are animated with the very best intentions. Whatever party may be in power, the same kind of exaggerated hopes are continually fanned at the commencement of every session, and meet the same kind of disappointment before it is closed. The fault, if there be fault, is less in Presidents and Ministers than in the people. If the former sometimes do too little, the latter invariably expect too much.

### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The Rev. H. Mosley has been appointed to the Canonry in Bristol Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. Hadley, to Compton Abbas, near Shaftesbury; the Rev. W. Jepson, to Hinton Waldrist, Berks; the Ven. T. Robinson, D.D., to Thetford, near Royston, Herts; the Rev. J. Rowland, to St. Botolph, Cambridge; the Rev. J. Walter, to Faulkbourne, Essex; the Rev. T. Pelly, to Church Bampton, Northampton. *Vicarage:* the Rev. T. C. Dawes, to Canon Pion, Herefordshire. *Incumbency:* the Rev. E. P. Dennis to St. John's, Notting Hill.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—The Rev. J. P. Shepperd, of the North Shore district, Kirkdale, by the labouring poor of his congregation; the Rev. R. C. Cox, by his parishioners, on his preferment from Newcastle to the archdeaconry of Lindsfarne and vicarage of Eglingham. The Rev. H. C. Deshon, by a few of the poorer parishioners, on his resigning the curacy of Tooting-Graveney.

**CONFIRMATIONS BY THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.**—The Lord Bishop of Peterborough purposes holding confirmations throughout Leicestershire in the course of the summer.

**NEW CHURCHES IN NOTTINGHAM.**—The ceremony of laying the foundation of the two new churches of St. Matthew and St. Mark, intended to supply the great deficiency in church accommodation which has long been felt in this fast increasing town, took place on Wednesday week.

**VISITATION OF THE DIOCESE OF YORK.**—The Archbishop of York has given notice of the following arrangement for the triennial visitation of his diocese:—Sheffield, Thursday, June 30; Doncaster, Friday, July 1; Beverley, Monday, July 4; Malton, Tuesday, July 5; Scarborough, Wednesday, July 6; York, Friday, July 8; Thirsk, Tuesday, July 12; Stokesley, Wednesday, July 13.

**CHAPELLAIN AT CHOBHAM.**—The Rev. G. W. Langmead, garrison-chaplain at Plymouth, has been appointed staff-chaplain to the army encamped at Chobham. The duties of the garrison during his absence will be taken by the Rev. G. Fortescue.

### THE NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Her Majesty's frigate *Leander* arrived at New York on the 10th, with Lord Ellesmere, family, and suite on board. The *Leander* had a very fine passage of thirty days from Plymouth. His Lordship was suffering from a severe attack of gout. The *Leander* saluted the American flag with twenty-one guns, which was responded to by the cannon of the fort. The New York papers publish the following list of the passengers on board:—The Right Hon. Francis Earl of Ellesmere, the Hon. Harriet Catherine Countess of Ellesmere; his Lordship's family—Lady Alice Harriet Frederica Egerton, Lady Blanche Egerton, Hon. Algernon Egerton (Captain Coldstream Guards), Hon. Arthur Frederick Egerton (Grenadier Guards). Sir John Acton, Bart., is also a passenger.

The noble Earl was unable to leave the *Leander* on the evening of his arrival; but the Ladies Egerton went ashore, and enjoyed a sight of the novelties, varieties, and bustle, which are to be daily met with during a walk through the Empire City. Lord Ellesmere has brought some valuable contributions to the New York Exhibition—paintings, works of art, &c.—his own private property, from the family mansion. It is the intention of Lord Ellesmere to visit the Niagara Falls, Canada, and various other parts of the country, previous to the opening of the Palace.

We regret to learn, on, we fear, too good authority, that the Exhibition is not likely to open till the month of September, though advertised for the middle of July. In this case the go-ahead *furor* seems to have realised the truth of the old saying, "The more haste the worse speed;" and not only have considerable expenses been unnecessarily incurred already, but serious inconveniences have attended European exhibitors, who have hurried to respond to the American invitation. The first loss of time was bad enough, but the alternative of still lingering for months in the country, uncertain of the event, is yet worse; and our mission, with Lord Ellesmere at its head, may, in the event of further delay, either make a tour of the States, or put its finger in its mouth till Jonathan is ready to display his productions. The struggle was prodigious in London; at New York it appears to have been impossible for industry and effort to accomplish the undertaking, and hence the many grave disappointments of the occasion, aggravated by some ridiculous boasting and puffery of the journals, calculated to mislead the uninformed and unwary. These the authorities ought to have checked, when aware of their difficulties.

**THE STEREOSCOPE.**—M. Claudet, who has recently been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, has just received the medal of the Royal Society of Arts, for his essay upon the Stereoscope and its application to Photography; the medal having been presented to M. Claudet by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the President of the Society, at their recent annual distribution of premiums.

**METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.**—On Thursday the ninth annual meeting of this association was held at the London Tavern; Sir R. Howard, Bart., M.P., in the chair. The report recommended a dividend of 1½ per cent. Dr. Southwood Smith, in addressing the meeting, stated that the per cent average mortality of adults in the metropolis at large was three times greater than that in apartments or model lodging-houses of the association, and that that of infants was five times greater.

**THE SEASON AT HOME AND ABROAD.**—Although in all the west of Europe the winter has been very late, and in many countries is even now scarcely finished, yet in the Levant recent letters state the season has been completely the reverse, and the hot weather has come on very early. M. Albert Gaudry, attached to the Museum of Paris, and who had been charged by the Government with a scientific mission to the Island of Cyprus, also states in a letter that the harvest there is completely finished.

### THE COURT.

The gaieties of the Court have been continued with increased effect during the past week. A Drawing-room, a State concert, a Chapter of the Order of the Thistle, and a Royal visit to the Military Encampment at Chobham, have all been crowded into the short space of six days. The chief movements of the Court during the week may be thus briefly enumerated:—

On Saturday the Queen held a Chapter of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, at Buckingham Palace, at which the Earl of Eglinton was elected a Knight, and invested with the insignia. Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, went to inspect Messrs. Barclay and Perkins' brewery, in Southwark. The Royal party were attended by Captain the Hon. Dudley De Ros, Baron Seebach, Baron Treskow, and Mr. Gibbs. In the evening the Queen and the Prince, with their illustrious relatives, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The King of Hanover, attended by Lord Elphinstone, Baron Issendorff, and Major-General Buckley, was also present at the service.

On Monday morning the society of the Cologne Choral Union attended at the Palace, and sang several of their vocal pieces, concluding with "God save the Queen." Their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover visited the Queen and Prince Consort during the afternoon. The King of Hanover accompanied the Queen and the Prince to the St. James's Theatre, to honour with their presence a concert for the benefit of the German Hospital. The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha paid a visit to the Tower of London. In the evening the Queen gave a State concert.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, attended by the Countess of Desart and a numerous suite, left Buckingham Palace at half-past nine o'clock, for the military Camp at Chobham. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness went to Vauxhall new station of the London and South-Western Railway, where they were met by the King of Hanover, attended by a Gentleman in Waiting. The august party travelled by a special train to Staines, and there entered two of the Queen's carriages, which were in readiness, and proceeded to the Camp, escorted by a detachment of the 4th Light Dragoons. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, returned to Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes before five o'clock. In the evening the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Mount Edgumbe, the Marquis of Ormonde, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Captain the Hon. Dudley de Rok, went to the Bazaar at the Riding School of the Cavalry Barracks in Hyde-park, in aid of the funds of the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party. The company included the King and Queen of Hanover, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Duchess of Sutherland, the French Ambassador and Countess Walewska, the Hanoverian Minister, Earl Granville, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, and Lord and Lady Lyndhurst.

On Thursday the Queen held her third Drawing-room for the present season at St. James's Palace. In the evening, her Majesty, accompanied by the King and Queen of Hanover, and her illustrious guests, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with her presence.

The Marquis of Ormonde has relieved Lord Rivers in his duties as Lord in Waiting to the Queen. Major-General Berkeley Drummond has relieved Mr. K. Ormsby Gore in his duties as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. The Countess of Mount Edgumbe has succeeded the Countess of Desart as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

### THE DRAWING-ROOM.

The Queen held a Drawing-room on Thursday afternoon in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover arrived in the same state as her Majesty, the escort being composed of the Royal Horse Guards.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Hereditary Grand Duke, Grand Duchess, and the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe also attended the Drawing-room.

The Queen was attended by the Ladies in Waiting, and a brilliant Court.

Her Majesty the Queen wore a train of white and gold brocade moiré, trimmed with white tulle, and white satin ribbons and gold blonde. The petticoat was white satin, trimmed with white tulle, and white satin ribbons and gold blonde, to correspond with the train. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of diamonds and feathers.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge wore a train of rich grey satin, trimmed with point lace; the stomacher adorned with diamonds. The petticoat was also of grey satin, having six flounces of point lace. Her Royal Highness wore on her head a splendid tiara of diamonds, with white feathers and lappets. The necklace was diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a train of white moiré antique, trimmed with white lace, bugles, and bunches of white tulle. The stomacher, necklaces, and ear-rings were diamonds and turquoise. The dress was of white tulle, three skirts embroidered with silver, over a glacé silk petticoat. The Princess's head-dress was composed of a tiara of diamonds, white feathers, and lappets.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha wore a train of light blue moiré antique, trimmed with blue satin ribbons and white tulle; the stomacher adorned with diamonds. The petticoat was white satin, trimmed with white tulle. The head-dress was a tiara of diamonds and turquoise, and feathers. The necklace was diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz wore a train of white silk, brocade with flowers, and trimmed with point lace; the stomacher enriched with diamonds and sapphires. The petticoat was white tulle, trimmed with gold lace and blue and gold flowers. Her Royal Highness wore a diadem of diamonds.

The foreign circle was first introduced, and afterwards the general company. The presentations were very numerous.

The Queen and the Prince Consort returned to Buckingham Palace after the Drawing-room.

### THE STATE CONCERT.

The Queen gave, on Monday, at Buckingham Palace, a concert, to which their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover, the member of the Royal Family, and a large party of the nobility and gentry, were invited. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover arrived at the Palace at twenty-five minutes past nine o'clock. The Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Princess Adelaide, of Hohenlohe, were among the illustrious guests of her Majesty. The Queen and Prince Consort entered the Picture Gallery, which was fitted up for the concert, at a quarter before ten o'clock. The programme embraced the talents of all the leading Italian artists. Signor Costa presided at the piano-forte.

### THE KING AND QUEEN OF HANOVER.

The Duchess of Inverness, the Earl of Jersey, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Thornton, Dr. Jelf, and Mrs. George Banks, were honoured with interviews by the King and Queen of Hanover on Saturday morning.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited the King and Queen on Saturday afternoon.

At five o'clock, his Majesty, accompanied by Baron Reichenstein, and attended by General Buckley, took equestrian exercise in Hyde-park. The King rode a horse especially selected from the Queen's stud.

The Marchioness of Clanricarde gave a grand ball on Wednesday evening, at the family mansion, in Carlton-gardens. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, attended by Lady Suffolk and Colonel Stephens, honoured her Ladyship with their presence on the occasion.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a grand entertainment, on Saturday evening, to their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, at the family mansion, in Carlton-gardens. The venerable Lord Lyndhurst appeared in society for the first time during a long period at this *reunion*.

Lady Londesborough gave a concert on Wednesday evening, at the noble Lord's mansion, on Carlton-house-terrace.

**THE AZTEC CHILDREN** (natives of Central America), who have excited great interest in the United States, have arrived in the metropolis during the past week, and are forthwith to be added to its ethnological exhibition.

**CAMDEN ATHENÆUM.**—On Thursday evening a public meeting was held—the Marquis of Camden in the chair—to promote the establishment of the above institution. F. T. Streeten, Esq., read the address of the managing committee, stating that the permanence of the institution had been provided for by a deed of settlement; and that its objects included a library, a reading-room, and a suitable building. Several gentlemen then addressed the meeting: the Rev. Canon Dale, dwelling on the general benefit to the neighbourhood which would result from the establishment; Mr. G. Cruickshank, on the social feeling it would promote; and Mr. C. Knight, on the intellectual and moral character it would tend to form. Professor de Morgan, Sir Benjamin Hall, Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. Robert Hunt, Mr. S. C. Hall, and Professor Carpenter, also spoke in favour of the proposed institution. Thanks having been moved to the chairman by the Rev. J. C. Harrison and Mr. Robert Chambers, the meeting concluded with the National Anthem, played by the band of the Royal Horseguards (Blue).

### THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

The great event in the past week has been the visit of her Majesty to the military spectacle on Chobham Common, when the most moderate computation estimates the concourse of spectators at 100,000; and we believe this by no means exceeds the number actually present. We must not, however, anticipate the occurrences of the Encampment; and therefore, in order that our narrative may be as complete as possible, we will commence with the proceedings of Friday last,—

### THE FIRST FIELD DAY.

Shortly after nine o'clock in the morning, the whole Camp turned out in marching order; and, after a brief inspection by the respective Colonels in command of the various regiments, marched into a plain most judiciously selected for their evolutions. It was free from those ruts and inequalities with which the Camp ground itself abounds; and, though rather wet at one end, was dry and firm at the other extremity, adjoining the Guildford and Shottesham-road. On this plain the troops halted in a line facing the north: the Household Brigade occupying the valley near the Bagshot road; General Sir de Lacy Evans's Brigade, consisting of the 93rd Highlanders, the 38th Regiment, and the Rifle Battalion occupying the extreme eastern end; the 42nd Highlanders, the 50th and 95th Regiments being posted in the centre of the plain. Beyond these, in the distance, was posted the Cavalry Brigade of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, comprising the 1st Life Guards, the 17th Lancers, the 13th Light Dragoons, and the 4th Dragoon Guards, with a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery. Immediately in the rear of the infantry, the batteries of the Royal Artillery were placed on eminences commanding the whole of the plain facing the foot brigades. The length of the line of infantry, now standing two deep, extended about two miles; and, while in this position, Lord Seaton, accompanied by a brilliant staff, rode slowly along the line, and for two hours minutely inspected each regiment, and expressed his highest satisfaction and approval of the appearance of each corps.

Immediately after this commenced the interesting operations of the day, by the whole line of infantry, as far as the eye could reach, pouring a continuous fire on an imaginary advancing foe; while the guns of the Royal Artillery opened a most tremendous cannonade from the heights in the rear. Nothing could be more grand and exciting than the scene at this moment. The whole line of infantry was wrapped in flame and smoke, produced by unceasing file firing; while the cannoniers of the artillery, on the southern hills, could only be faintly discerned in the dense cloud going through the movements of discharging and reloading their pieces, with all the steadiness and precision for which that arm of our forces is so remarkable. To the left might now and then be distinguished, as the wind happened to sweep the dense clouds of smoke for an instant from the plain, the shining helmets and bright swords of the cavalry gleaming in the sunshine. The position of the Rifle Brigade, whose sombre uniform rendered them almost invisible against the dark pine wood near which they were posted, could only be discovered by the stunning volleys which they occasionally sent forth. At this moment orders were given to the cavalry and Horse Artillery to advance to support the infantry and cover their retreat. They accordingly moved forward in squadrons, with the Royal Horse Artillery in front, keeping as much to the rear of the infantry as possible; and making a *déroule* round the southern end of the Common, towards the heights on which the foot batteries were planted, commanding the rear of the whole line. The pace at which they advanced was not rapid; and they availed themselves, during their steady progress, of the declivities and inequalities of the ground to shelter themselves, as it were, from observation until they arrived at the point desired. Here they remained under cover, awaiting the order to charge. By this time, the brigades of infantry on the plain were formed into hollow squares, to repel the expected charge of cavalry. This manoeuvre was brilliantly accomplished. No sooner had the front rank prepared itself to receive cavalry, by kneeling down, than the lines within the square poured forth a continuous discharge of musketry, the smoke of which enveloped the whole plain in a dense and impenetrable cloud; but, when that cleared away, and the troops became again visible, the whole infantry force was seen retreating in beautiful order to the shelter of their batteries on the heights. Having formed into columns, and thrown out their skirmishers, who maintained an unceasing and rapid fire on the supposed pursuing enemy, and, having stretched for nearly a mile along the plain, and covered the retreat of the steadily-retiring columns, the shrill notes of the bugle were heard from behind the hills, where the cavalry and artillery were posted, sounding the signal for the charge. Instantaneously, the Horse Artillery and four regiments of cavalry, rushed from the hills like a mighty and overwhelming torrent, and halted on the plain below within range of the supposed retreating enemy. In less than a minute the artillery guns were unlimbered, and were pouring forth their loud thunders in the direction of the retreating columns. The effect at this instant was most thrilling, when, 'mid the roar of artillery reverberating along the hills and awakening echoes which added an awful grandeur to the din of war, the four cavalry regiments having formed two deep, consisting of the Lancers, light and heavy Dragoons, and Life Guards made one of the most gallant and dashing charges that could be witnessed. The line of advance was kept with the greatest precision, a matter of manifest difficulty when it is considered that the horses were almost at racing speed. Nothing could have been more brilliantly executed than this movement. The enthusiasm and soldierly bearing of the officers, the intrepid steadiness of the men, the sounding of the bugles, all tended to produce upon the spectators an overwhelming and electrical effect, and was calculated strongly to convey a notion of the horrors and dangers of the battle-field. Immediately after this manoeuvre, the retreat was sounded, and the entire army swept across the plain to the shelter of the batteries which still remained posted on the heights in the rear. A number of ladies and gentlemen, who were seated on the slopes, from the summit of which the front field batteries were still pouring discharge after discharge over their heads, were put into considerable fright and confusion by the cavalry and Horse Artillery coming full charge towards the very spot which they thus occupied in fancied security. Lord Seaton and his staff, who had been reconnoitring from this point under shelter of the batteries, now rode rapidly away, leaving the uninitiated spectators in the utmost trepidation and dismay. The danger now seemed imminent; the troops in full charge not being more than 300 yards distant from the terror-stricken spectators, who made a wild rush towards the guns on the heights above them, and which were still blazing away incessantly, seeking safety, even at the cannon's mouth, from that fearful charge of cavalry and artillery. The confusion was such that some serious accidents must have occurred had not the troops pulled up before they came closer to the crowd, and thus put an end to the panic. On occasions such as this, it would be only right to warn off the people from the ground likely to be occupied by the evolutions of the troops; and we are glad to say that every precaution of this kind was adopted on the occasion of her Majesty's visit, as will be seen hereafter.

The operations of the day having been now concluded, and while the cavalry were resting their horses, the infantry regiments, formed in companies two deep, advanced towards the hill, and passed in review before General Lord Seaton, previous to their return to Camp. The whole army, then headed by the cavalry, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, commenced their return to their respective quarters. The scene at this spot was most grand and imposing, the whole of the troops being seen at one view; and as each corps filed past it was critically inspected by General Lord Seaton.

The closing scene of this glorious pageant was not its least interesting or picturesque feature. The striking contrast of the different arms of the service engaged in this grand rehearsal, as they marched to their several quarters in their fairy city of canvas, could not fail to produce a most agreeable and varied picture to the painter's and poet's eye, while the ordinary spectator must have been gratified by the stirring sounds of martial music proceeding from the bands of each corps, as they proudly marched along after the fatigues of the day.

The chief part of the visitors to the Camp on Saturday and Sunday were the ruddy-looking peasants of the surrounding districts, who, on foot, and in all sorts of vehicles, market carts, vans, drays, &c., formed a most motley but apparently well-satisfied crowd on the rude and barren heath of Chobham.

It is most gratifying to learn that the general health of the troops is good, fewer men than usual being in hospital; and that those who met



## T H E C A M P A T C H O B H A M.



COMMANDING OFFICERS.

ith accidents during the review on Friday are doing well, most of the  
ases being of a trifling character.

## HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CAMP.

We now proceed to describe the great event of Tuesday. The immense concourse of spectators who assembled on this occasion evinced the intense interest with which the people of this country regard the maintenance of our national defences; and we believe, the only object of the Encampment, the efficiency and discipline of the British army. From earliest dawn of Tuesday morning, continuous crowds of visitors from the metropolis and the neighbouring towns and villages poured forth to the scene of action. Great as were the preparations made by the railway companies to accommodate the public, and to increase and facilitate, by extraordinary appliances, the mode of transit, yet thousands were inevitably delayed considerably beyond the time when they hoped to reach the Common. The fares, too, by coaches and omnibuses from the railway stations, were enormously increased, but this was entirely owing to the cupidity of the speculators, who had no connection with the railways; and whilst the Company's conveyances were charging only a shilling, the conductors of rival vehicles exacted sums varying in amount from five shillings to a sovereign. The Waterloo Station of the South-Western

Railway was besieged with passengers, some of them in the highest rank of society, from a very early hour; and after all the available trains had been despatched, the platform still continued thronged with an anxious and excited multitude. Amongst the crowd were a number of ladies in riding habits, and officers in costume, who betrayed strong feelings of disappointment at the delays which occurred; but ultimately all were conveyed to the Chertsey station, without the slightest accident. Mr. Godson, the superintendent of the railway, performed prodigies of individual exertion; but, where the demand was so far beyond all powers of calculation, it was impossible to give equal satisfaction to all. Amongst the earlier departures were General Lord Hardinge and family, who were accommodated with a special train, in the advantages of which several of his Lordship's personal friends were permitted to participate. Amongst these were the Russian General Ogaroff, Lord Dufferin, the Earl of March, Lord Carrington, Lord Harry Vane, M.P., Lady Graham and the Misses Graham, Lady Dalmeny, Lady Louisa Primrose, &c. Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal party also travelled by the South-Western Railway, from the Nine Elms station, at Vauxhall, to Staines. The Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Queen of Hanover and the Princess Mary, with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and

Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, took their departure also from Nine Elms, by a special train, which left that station at half-past eight o'clock in the morning. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at the station at a quarter to ten o'clock, where the Royal party was joined by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha and his Majesty the King of Hanover. The journey to Staines was performed in less than half an hour, under the superintendence of Mr. Godson.

It was a pleasant sight—the long stream of brilliant equipages traversing the road with their gaily-dressed inmates, reminding the spectator of the route to Ascot before the “glories of the road” had dwindled under the influence of the “iron ways.” As they entered upon the heath, the carriages drew up, in true race-course fashion, in a long line and formed, as it were, an amphitheatre, inclosing the ground where the evolutions of the day were to take place.

The Camp, up to half-past nine o'clock, was in a comparatively quiet state. The men had just finished their morning meal at this time, but immediately afterwards the troops assembled on parade in front of their respective encampments for the ordinary daily inspection. This movement was watched with intense interest by the gradually-increasing crowd who thronged every elevated position on the field from which a view could be obtained, darkening the summits of all the points



HIGHLANDERS.



## T H E C A M P A T C H O B H A M.



THE RIFLE BRIGADE SKIRMISHING.

rising ground, and spreading out in black dots over the Common. There was no undue interference on the part of the military; on the contrary, the public were allowed free ingress within the lines, and the camp kitchen and other domestic arrangements were examined with curious scrutiny.

It was expected that her Majesty would reach the field at ten o'clock; but it became known on the previous evening that eleven was the hour ultimately fixed.

During the interval that elapsed before the arrival of her Majesty, we had an opportunity afforded us by the courtesy of the authorities, of inspecting the marquees and tents prepared for the reception of her Majesty, Prince Albert, their Royal guests, and their respective suites. It may here be mentioned that the Pavilion occupied by Queen Charlotte, on a similar occasion half a century ago, and which once belonged to Tipoo Saib, was found to be quite unfit for use; although it is erroneously supposed to be the one now erected on Magnet-hill, and to have been occupied by the Royal party on Tuesday last. The Royal Pavilion consists of a central marquee, which forms a banquetting hall, a tent for the accommodation of Prince Albert, another tent for the equerries and distinguished persons of the Royal suite; and smaller tents which serve as retiring-rooms for her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Majesty the King of Hanover, and

her Majesty the Queen of Hanover. The whole of the Royal encampment is surrounded with a square canvas wall, about seven feet high. These apartments are plainly furnished, and the floors are laid with India matting. Most of the furniture has been supplied from the Grand Stand at Ascot; the only additional articles being the couches. At ten o'clock, carpets were laid down, extending from the principal entrances of the Pavilion to the carriage-road, and sentries were placed to prevent intrusion.

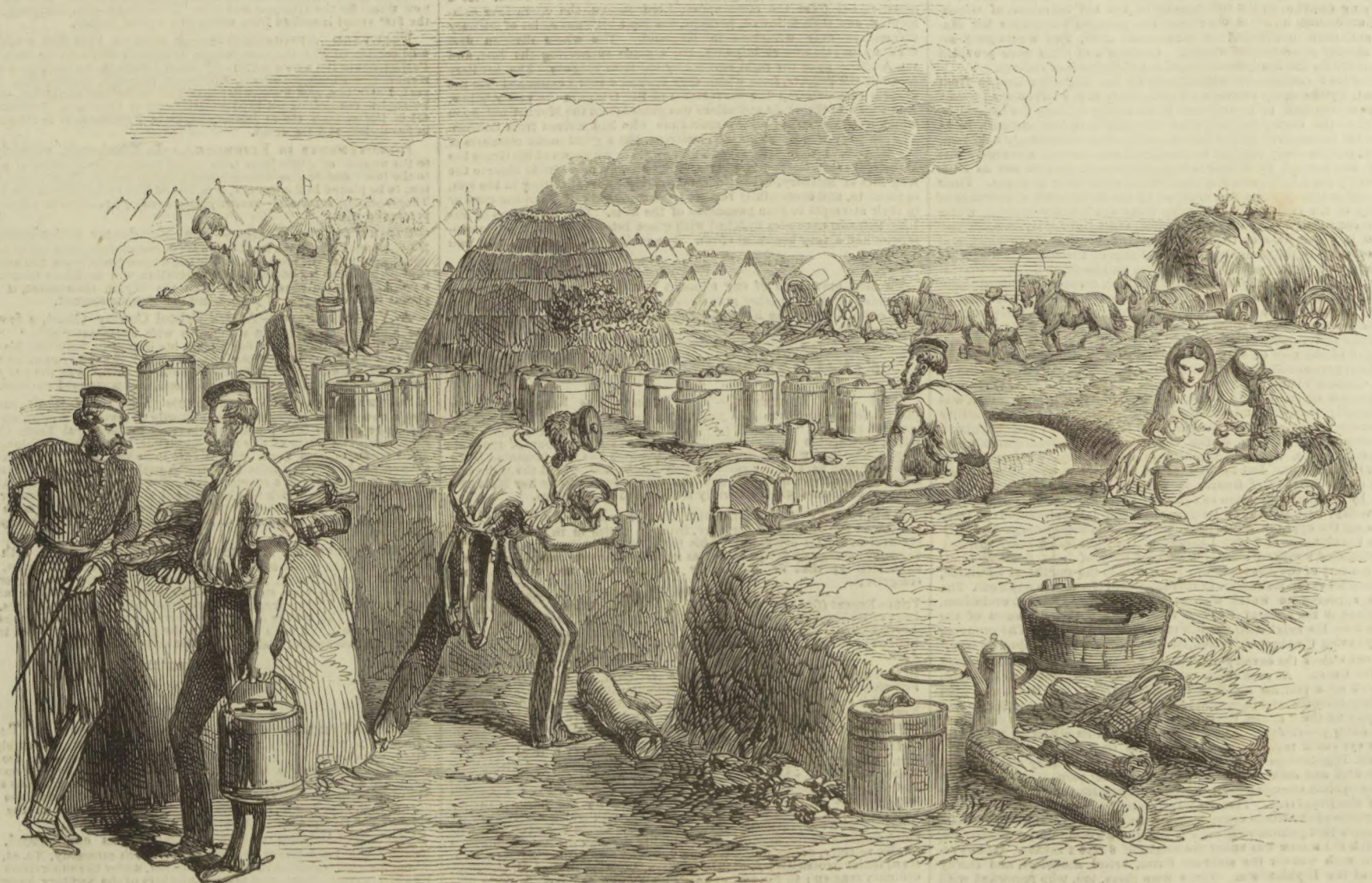
At half-past ten o'clock, the whole division composing the Camp was under arms in front of their respective quarters, in readiness to receive the Queen. All the troops occupied their own ground, with the exception of the Rifle Brigade, who, instead of occupying the extreme left of the field, were drawn up with the First Brigade of Infantry, on the left of the 93rd Highlanders and 50th Foot. The spectacle at this period was very imposing. The cavalry cresting the high ground on the right, the brigade of Guards extending across the valley, and the two infantry brigades stretching out to the extreme left, flanked by the Royal Artillery, with a white wall of canvas to fill up the picture, formed a grand military *coup-d'œil*. The weather was, fortunately, propitious, the sun not too bright.

The interest of expectation was now added to the beauty of the scene. All eyes were directed to Magnet-hill, on which were assembled his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Seaton, and all the other officers composing the staff. In close proximity to this body were assembled the most distinguished persons in the country—some in carriages, many on horseback—among whom were a great number of female equestrians. It

is quite impossible to give anything approaching a correct list of the fashionables present; but among many others may be enumerated the Countess of Wilton and the Ladies Grey Egerton, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, the Earl Cawdor, Lord Carington, Lady Dalmeny and Lady Louisa Primrose, the Countess of Bradford and the Ladies Bridgman, Capt. the Hon. C. Hardinge, M.P., Lord C. Manners, M.P., the Earl Howe, the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl and Countess of Glengall, Mr. Ellice, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wood, Colonel T. Wood, Mr. Baldock, M.P., the Baroness North and Colonel North, M.P., and Miss Doyle; Viscount Villiers, the Hon. Mr. A. Villiers, Colonel Malcolm, Colonel Rose, Col. Brownlow Knox, M.P., the Earl of Euston, Lord George Paget, M.P., Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Viscount Newport, Mr. Roberts, Capt. Buckley, Lord Paget, General the Hon. G. Anson, M.P., the Earl Bruce, Mr. George Payne, Colonel the Hon. A. Hood, his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, &c.

An additional feature of interest was given to the group by the presence of a large party of Etonians—the junior branches of the aristocracy—for whom Lord Seaton, himself an Etonian, had secured a holiday from the principal, Dr. Hawtrej, who headed in person the young brigade.

Shortly before eleven o'clock, Viscount Hardinge, attended by his aides-de-camp, and accompanied by the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Deputy Adjutant-General, the Deputy Quartermaster-General, and the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, left the head-quarters (Magnet-hill), and proceeded across the heath in the direction of Colonel Challoner's park, through which it had been



CAMP KITCHENS.



arranged the Queen should enter the Encampment, in order to be in readiness to receive her Majesty.

The Duchess of Cambridge and the Queen of Hanover left the railway at Staines, where one of the Queen's pony phaetons, drawn by four greys, was in waiting to convey the Royal party to the Common. The Duchess of Kent and party followed shortly afterwards, and both proceeded from the ordinary Staines-road across the Common, and through the lines of the Guards to Magnet-hill. As the Royal party passed along the line to their position, the troops saluted, and the bands played the National Anthem. At this time, a troop of the Life Guards rode out from their tents, and took up a position at the junction of the new road—made for the accommodation of her Majesty—with the Windsor road, where they waited to escort the Royal visitors. A guard of honour, consisting of sixty men of the 3rd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, formed in front of the Royal pavilion, and the whole of the brigades of infantry formed in line two deep in front of their encampments, awaiting the arrival of her Majesty.

At half-past eleven the Royal standard was run up the flag-staff; and a movement of the Life Guards, at the extreme end of the road, showed that the Queen had entered on the Common, the scarlet liveries of the outriders having been seen emerging from the fir plantations of Colonel Challenger's demesne.

Her Majesty had left the railway-station at Staines in an open carriage, drawn by four grey horses, and escorted by a troop of the 4th Light Dragoons; and, after passing across Portnall-park, the estate of Colonel Challenger, through which a temporary road had been made, the Royal visitors entered at the centre of the Common, between the extreme wings of the Encampment.

Her Majesty could be now seen, with a glass, alighting from her carriage, and, to the surprise of most of the spectators, and to the delight of all, a caparisoned charger was brought forth, upon which her Majesty mounted, and rode forwards in the direction of the Camp.

The procession was headed by a detachment of the First Life Guards, preceded by an officer of the Quartermaster-General's department. Next came the Aides-de-camp to the General Commanding-in-Chief, the Earl of March and Lord Charles Wellesley. These were followed by the Royal Aides-de-camp; the Deputy Adjutant-General, Col. Torrens; the Deputy Quartermaster-General, Colonel B. Wood, C.B.; and the Esquierres to the Sovereign not in waiting. The Adjutant-General and the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, with the Quartermaster-General, followed; and then came Viscount Hardinge, General Commanding-in-Chief, mounted upon a splendid chesnut charger.

Her Majesty was attended by the Countess of Desart, Lady in Waiting, also on horseback, and by the Duke of Wellington, Master of the Horse.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, conspicuous by their white uniforms and silver helmets, immediately followed; and the procession was closed with a brilliant array of foreign general officers, British general officers on the staff, and with a crowd of aides-de-camp of every kind, and majors of brigade.

A string of royal carriages, and a detachment of the 4th Light Dragoons, which had formed the escort from Staines, closed the cavalcade. As the Queen drew near the Camp, each battalion fired three rounds from the right of brigades, whilst the guns of the artillery added their thunder to the sharp volleys of the musketry. Her Majesty wore a blue riding habit, with a basque jacket, settling closely to the figure, and having on the breast a rich gold aiguillette and a brilliant garter-star; and a round riding hat, having in the front a small military plume of red and white feathers. The horse of her Majesty, a graceful dark bay charger, was caparisoned with rich housings and gold trappings. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was attired in the uniform of a field-marshal. Her Majesty had upon her right Prince Albert, and upon her left the Duke of Saxe-Coburg; and was attended by Lord C. Fitzroy and the Hon. Dudley de Ros. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and the somewhat military appearance which the plume of feathers, the gold aiguillette, and rich trappings of the horse imparted to her, increased if possible the enthusiasm with which the troops received their royal mistress. Her Majesty, we need hardly say, was loudly cheered by the visitors as she passed.

The King of Hanover was on horseback, his horse being led by one of his Majesty's aides-de-camp. Following immediately in the route of the Royal visitors was a brilliant suite, amongst whom were several officers of the Hanoverian service, Prince Felix Salm, of the 11th Prussian Hussars, Colonel Jackson, Colonel Chatterton, Colonel Chaloner, &c. A troop of the 4th Light Dragoons, and a body of mounted police brought up the cortège. Her Majesty, passing by the pavilion, proceeded to inspect the cavalry regiments drawn up in front of their camps, the bands of the respective regiments playing as she passed. The Queen then passed along the whole of the infantry, the troops saluting with the usual honours.

While her Majesty was passing along the infantry lines, the cavalry regiments left the camp by the rear, and proceeded in quick trot, and in sections of "threes," along the long cross-road at the rear of the infantry brigades, and, taking a circuitous route, reached the positions assigned to them on the ground where the evolutions were to take place, and which was the same as that occupied on the last field-day. While this was going on, the guard of honour of the 3rd battalion of Grenadier Guards took up a position round the pavilion erected for her Majesty and suite to witness the movements from, and where they arrived shortly after twelve o'clock. Couches and seats were provided in the tents for the accommodation of the distinguished visitors.

The attack commenced immediately on her Majesty's issuing from the tent, by the army drawn up on the ridge at the left on the ground, who were supposed to be opposed by an enemy holding the heights on the right—the enemy to the British grenadiers in this instance being admirably represented by the British public, who dauntlessly held their ground, despite every attempt to dislodge them, short of a charge. The attack commenced by a long array of riflemen, thrown out as skirmishers by the Guards and Highlanders, to cover their advance. Their rapid and scattered firing was checked by the unexpected appearance of a party of the enemy, who rose up from the marshy ground, where their recumbent position had been unobserved by the spectators. These poured in a sharp fire on the skirmishers, whom they drove back, and gave occasion to the exercise of the great arm of the service. The Foot Artillery took up a position on a height on the right flank of the infantry, and opened a fire on this party, which speedily dislodged them. They made a rapid retreat; but, being threatened with a charge of cavalry from the right flank, threw themselves into square, and presently effected a retreat. This small corps, which represented what might be called the active spirit of the enemy, so as to give vitality to the battle, consisted of the men off duty of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, a party of the Royal Sappers and Miners, and some few cavalry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Vicars, R.E. With this little party, who had forty rounds of ammunition served out to them, the supposed line of the enemy was prominently marked, and sufficient point given, to evince the utility and reason of the vigorous charges made by the Guards and Highland regiments. The advance of the Highlanders, the steadiness of their onward progress, and the precision of their volley, were subjects of general admiration. But nothing could possibly be finer than the advance of the brigade of Guards in two lines, supported on the right flank by a heavy battalion in square. Their halt, and the delivery of their volley, were something terrific; and this latter, followed by their charge up the opposite hill, with another simultaneous charge suddenly by the Carabiniers and 17th Lancers on the right flank, at once routed the assembled multitude. It is a striking proof of Lord Seaton's admirable mastery of the science of war that, even to the unmilitary spectator, the cause for every manœuvre in this simulated battle was apparent. The Queen appeared to watch with great interest the different evolutions, and joined in the general hilarity that followed the dispersion of the people from the heights on the left of the Royal position. The supposed enemy having thus been driven off, the staff approached the Queen's tent.

At one o'clock the cavalry regiments, headed by their bands, trotted past the Queen. As each regiment defiled, its band moved to the right, and took up a position opposite the Royal tent. The Horse and Foot Artillery followed, and then came the brigade of Guards, the drums and fifes playing the "British Grenadiers." The scene at this moment was remarkably picturesque. The cavalry extended its glittering files as far as the eye could reach. The Guards were immediately in front, with the 33rd Highlanders following in their rear. The valley was occupied by the 95th and 38th regiments, while the other corps might be seen at different points emerging from the gorge separating the two hills on the left of the Royal tent. The rear was formed by the Rifle Brigade. The appearance of the troops excited altogether universal admiration. There were some that pointed with pride to the Queen's company of Grenadiers, in which not a man was under the height of 6 feet 2 inches. Others regarded with wonder the stalwart forms, broad shoulders, and sturdy limbs of the Highlanders. There were those, too, who remarked with satisfaction the medals which graced the breast of many an old campaigner in the 95th. Each regiment had its friends, and the whole was certainly a display of which the nation might well be proud. There is no

country in the world from whose army, however large, 9000 men could be brought together that, either in height, size, strength, vigour, health, or appearance, would bear comparison with the men who passed before Queen Victoria on Tuesday last, on Chobham Common. The 42nd passed, with their pipers playing "Bonnie Laddie—Highland Laddie;" and the Rifles with their Jager chorus; and the review was over.

The Queen and the Royal party, who had been seated in front of their tents during the review, now remounted their horses, and proceeded, amid the cheers of the assemblage, to the Royal marquee on Magnet-hill, where a superb luncheon was prepared for her Majesty.

Before her Majesty had left the ground, and several times during the day, she expressed to Lord Seaton and to the Duke of Cambridge her high gratification at the manner in which the troops had gone through their evolutions.

Shortly before three o'clock her Majesty re-entered one of the Royal carriages in attendance, and, with her illustrious relatives, returned to the Staines station, whence they were conveyed by train to Nine Elms. The Royal standard was taken down at the moment her Majesty left the Camp.

The total number of the troops in the field operations of the day amounted to—officers, 387; sergeants, 459; drummers and trumpeters, 191; rank and file, 6692; total, 8129; horses, 1508; guns, 24.

Of the number of persons present, some notion may be formed by the fact, that in three hours 14,000 tickets for Chertsey were issued at the Waterloo station, and up to the hour of nine o'clock on the night of Monday, between 300 and 400 horse-boxes had been specially engaged on the Great-Western Railway.

Almost immediately after her Majesty had left the ground, heavy rain came on; the refreshment-rooms were instantly filled.

The statistics of the Post-office are interesting. On the first Sunday of the Encampment, the day being exceedingly wet, the number of letters sent out amounted to 1227, which shows a very large correspondence in proportion to the men assembled. The number of letters received and delivered amount on an average to upwards of 2000 daily. The duties of the office are performed chiefly by Corporal Letton, of the Sappers and Miners, under the superintendence of a Post-office official, belonging to St. Martin's-le-Grand. The letters are fetched and taken away by orderlies from the different regiments. Lord Seaton's orderly attends mounted and fully accoutred.

#### WEDNESDAY.

Although it was anticipated that Wednesday would be a comparatively idle day in Camp, yet such was not the case; as, besides the early parade of all the troops, the two Highland regiments and the Rifle Brigade marched to the scene of the previous day's operations, and performed various evolutions. During the day the troops were gratified by the promulgation of the following communication (dated Tuesday, June 21) received by Lieut.-General Lord Seaton, commanding the Camp:—

The General Commanding-in-Chief has received the Queen's commands, on the occasion of her Majesty's having this day reviewed the division of the army encamped, to express to Lieut.-General Lord Seaton her Majesty's entire approbation of the military arrangements made by the Lieut.-General. The appearance of the troops as the Queen rode along the line was most satisfactory; and her Majesty was much gratified by the perfect order and regularity which prevailed during the field movements (so ably directed by the Lieut.-General), by which many thousands of spectators witnessed from the heights the manœuvres of the troops on the plains without inconvenience or accident. The Lieut.-General will be pleased to convey these her Majesty's sentiments of unqualified approbation to the Major-Generals and Commanders of Brigades, to the commanding officers of the corps, and to the officers and men of all ranks.—G. BROWNE, Adjutant-General.

The following Memorandum from the War-office was also issued on Wednesday:—

Officers temporarily employed on the staff with the troops assembled in camp are to wear the plain blue coat and trousers established for the infantry, with the sash, cocked hat, regimental sword, and black sword-belt, during the ordinary evolutions and exercises; but on occasion of her Majesty's reviews they will be expected to appear in their full regimental uniforms.—(By command) G. BROWNE, Adjutant-General.

It will thus be seen that it is her Majesty's gracious intention to visit the Camp frequently.

#### THURSDAY.

Much disappointment to the public will be no doubt felt by the non-fulfilment of the announcement, that Tuesdays and Fridays were to be "field days." In fact, there are no certain days to be named; but the troops will be called out as the weather, or other causes, may justify. For instance, the field operations to-day far exceeded those which took place in the presence of her Majesty on Tuesday. The troops appear to be getting better into their work, and the increased precision of the movements is very generally remarked. The evolutions yesterday took place in Catlins-valley, on that portion of the Common immediately facing the encampment, and at some considerable distance from the locality occupied on Tuesday. At ten o'clock all the different corps paraded in front of their respective quarters, after which they marched in columns to take up the different positions assigned to them. At a given signal from the commander, Lord Seaton, the operations commenced, and then followed, perhaps, the most brilliant series of military manœuvres ever witnessed in England. The whole division first drew up in columns of brigades, the Guards supporting the line, and the Artillery upon the right covered by the Rifle Brigade. The Artillery crowned the heights, from which they opened a sharp cannonade for the purpose of protecting the movements of the troops in the valley below. A fine view of the whole operations was gained from the Magnet-hill, upon which were assembled all the spectators who had arrived from London. The company was by no means numerous, but a great many members of the aristocracy were present, and among them we observed his Grace the Duke of Beaufort. It was a remarkably interesting sight to observe the long files of infantry, with their bright bayonets glittering in the sun, opposed to, and successfully resisting, the repeated charges of the cavalry in their attempts to gain possession of the hills. The operations of the Rifle Brigade were also watched with great interest, and the whole evolutions had a very beautiful effect. The review lasted until nearly two o'clock.

#### FRIDAY.

No field operations of any moment took place to-day; but this day (Saturday) will be another grand review in honour of the officers in the suite of his Majesty the King of Hanover, who have accepted invitations to be present.

### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**THE 33RD REGIMENT.**—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that the 33rd Regiment of Foot shall henceforward bear the name of "the 33rd (or the Duke of Wellington's) Regiment," which honourable distinction will be inscribed on the colours of the regiment. The 33rd was the first regiment of which the late lamented Duke of Wellington became the commanding officer, and with it the Duke saw much active service in India. The compliment conveyed by her Majesty's gracious command will be warmly appreciated by the corps.

**ARRIVAL OF THE CHANNEL FLEET.**—Rear-Admiral Corry arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, from his cruise in the Channel, with the fleet under his command. This force, added to the ships already at Spithead, makes up fifteen sail of as fine and efficient men-of-war as ever assembled at that or any other rendezvous in the world. They comprise:—

	Guns.		Guns.		Guns.
Prince Regent (flag)	90	Blenheim	60	Sidon	22
Duke of Wellington	131	Hogue	58	Highflyer	21
Agamemnon	91	Edinburgh	58	Leopard	12
London	90	Impérieuse	51	Encounter	14
Ajax	60	Amphion	34	Odin	16

In harbour and refitting there are the *Arrogant*, 46, screw frigate; the *Vesuvius*, just commissioned; and the 120-gun ship *Neptune*, preparing for sea. It is said a division of this powerful fleet will be despatched to the North Sea as a squadron of observation. Orders have been received to complete the squadron at Spithead, with four months' provisions.

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT.**—While Admiral Corry's fleet was returning from Lisbon, on the 15th inst., a most disastrous and distressing accident occurred, which quickly hurried six gallant men into eternity, and seriously injured twelve others. It appears that while the *London* was in tow of the *Impérieuse*, the latter stopped for the purpose (as we understand) of "paring" the *London's* cable, with which she was towing that ship, and having gone suddenly ahead, the strain drew the "stopper bolt" from its socket, and the chain running through the hawse-hole with terrific velocity, swung round the two foremost masts, killing Mr. Chapman, senior lieutenant; J. Smith, R. High, W. Weaver, and H. Bessiker, ordinary seamen; C. Bureau, gunner's mate; and J. Lovell, private marine; very severely injuring at the same time twelve others of the crew who were on the spot. A court of inquiry will be held immediately, to investigate the case.

### PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**YORKSHIRE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.**—PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO THE REV. W. C. FENTON.—On Thursday week, the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the subscribers to the above valuable institution was held at Doncaster; and, at the close of the proceedings, a valuable service of plate was presented to the Rev. W. C. Fenton, the originator and firm supporter of the institution. The plate consists of a salver, a candelabrum, and a tea service. On the principal pieces is the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. William Carr Fenton, by the friends whose privilege it has been to co-operate in his work of Christian love, as a token of their respectful gratitude to the benevolent mind which originated, and the diligent hand which has fostered, under the abundant blessing of God, and to the relief of affliction in its most deplorable form, through a course of twenty-five years, the Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. June 16th, 1853." The plate was presented by the chairman, Mr. Aldam, jun.; and Mr. Fenton returned thanks for the superb gift.

**PLYMOUTH SAILORS' HOME.**—The Admiralty have forwarded to the Plymouth Sailors' Home an interesting library for the use of the inmates, consisting of 315 volumes. The selection comprises works of standard literature, in addition to Scott's Bible, the pictorial Bible, and many other books of a religious tendency. The list includes the Society's Atlas, a standard dictionary, Knight's pictorial history of England, and most of Dickens's productions.

**LUNAR RAINBOW.**—This rare and singular phenomenon was witnessed at Bedminster, near Bristol, on Sunday night last, at a quarter before eleven. The moon being full on Tuesday morning, the rainbow was not circular. It occupied a space on the horizon from W.N.W., terminating N.E. by E., about 140 degrees, and at its highest part about 38 degrees above the horizon. It lasted nearly half an hour, and was of no direct colour, but very distinct in its arc.

**PORTSMOUTH.—MINERALS IN GREENLAND.**—An expedition to test with care the mineral resources of Greenland has been arranged to start from Portsmouth this week. Some time back the King of Denmark granted to Mr. Lundt, a Danish traveller, the right of mining in that country, where he is understood to have made extensive discoveries; and Mr. Albert Robinson and others have fitted out the *Dolphin*, a yacht of 217 tons, for the purpose of full exploration. She takes out several scientific men engaged for the undertaking, and the mines to be investigated consist of copper, tin, silver, and lead.

**BIRMINGHAM, June 18.**—An audit meeting of the estate of Messrs. Goddard, the Market Harborough bankers, under a fiat issued in 1843, has been held in the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, when it was agreed to adjourn until the 29th, to enable the assignees to dispose of the outstanding debts. The amount of debts proved was £190,000, and there was but £800 in hand—sufficient to pay a further dividend of 1d. in the pound.

**SHIELDS.—NEW STEAM-FRIGATE.**—The *Carlo Alberto*, Sardinian auxiliary screw-frigate, launched at Newcastle about a month ago, was on Tuesday safely brought down to this harbour, in tow of seven powerful tug-boats. She will be docked and fitted out by October. To get her in safe, she was trimmed to an even keel and buoyed at the stern, giving her an uniform depth of about 15 feet 9 inches. She is a noble specimen of naval architecture, and is valued at between £80,000 and £90,000.

**THE WAGES' MOVEMENT.**—The Watch Committee, in compliance with a memorial from the men, have agreed to recommend to the South Shields' Town-council that the policemen's wages be raised from 18s. to 20s. per week, and that the sergeants' be raised to 24s. per week.

**EMIGRATION FROM SOUTHAMPTON.**—The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the following ships to convey out emigrants from Southampton to Australia, between this and the 1st of August next, viz.: the *Oithona*, *Statesman*, *Edinburgh*, *Athenian*, *Credenda*, *Herefordshire*, *Pekin*, *Maidstone*, and *Epanimondas*. The gross tonnage of these vessels is about 9000 tons.

**THE SANITARY IMPROVEMENT OF WOOLWICH.**—Mr. Edmund Smith, the contractor for numerous Government works, and for the defences of the Isle of Wight, has entered into a contract with the Woolwich Local Board of Health to thoroughly sewerage the town for about £8000.

**TRING AND OXFORD RAILWAY.**—The Oxford Town-council have refused to put the city seal to a petition in favour of the Tring and Oxford line, because they do not think that the line is required, or would benefit Oxford or the neighbourhood, but would be detrimental to the Great Western line, with which they are perfectly content.

**TEAS AT MANCHESTER.**—Teas from the East Indies have been forwarded to the Manchester Commercial Association in sample, by order of the Hon. East India Board: they have been grown in the neighbourhood of the Himalaya mountains. These samples include gunpowder tea, valued at 2s. 5d. p. lb. in bond; young hyson, at 1s. 11d.; and black, worth 1s. 9d. per lb. They are free of colouring matter, and it is believed they would meet with a good demand in the market here.

**ENGINEERING ENTERPRISE.**—Messrs. Tod and McGregor, of Glasgow, have contracted to have their building-yard covered with glass and lighted with gas. In this structure, a modification of the Crystal Palace, they will be able to build several first-class ocean steam-ships at once, the men working full time comfortably in all sorts of weather. This is the first application of Sir J. Paxton's invention to such a purpose. The cost of the erection will be about £12,000; and the *New York*, the new vessel for the Glasgow and New York Steamship Company, will be the first vessel launched from under this crystal palace.

**DOCKYARD APPOINTMENTS.**—It appears that the number of men connected with the Government dockyards who vote for members of Parliament in the whole is 2767—of which 332 are in the Ordnance department of Greenwich, Chatham, Rochester, Harwich, Portsmouth, Devonport, Pembroke, and Plymouth; and 2435 in the dockyards, &c., of eight boroughs—comprising 981 in Greenwich, 429 in Chatham, Rochester nil, 431 in Portsmouth, 469 in Devonport, 60 in Plymouth, 61 in Pembroke, 4 in Sandwich, and Dover nil.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN EDINBURGH.**—In Edinburgh, subscriptions to the amount of £1600 have been raised towards the erection of a statue to the late Lord Justice-General, and a public bust to Sir William Hamilton, to be placed in the College, is talked of. The re-building of the Adelphi Theatre in the same city—recently destroyed by fire—is to be immediately proceeded with.

**STRIKE OF THE POLICE.**—The Manchester police-constables, 250 of whom had given a month's notice of resignation, have many of them withdrawn it at the request of their superintendents, upon the assurance that their claims for additional remuneration will be likely to meet with a more favourable consideration from the Watch Committee, if left to pursue their own sense of justice, instead of being coerced.

**A VALID EXCUSE.**—At the Bristol County Court, a few days ago, a man being called in a suit, his wife cried out "here." "Then where is your husband?" demanded his Honour. "Serving his Queen and country!" boldly answered the woman. "What do you mean?" was again demanded. "He is in the militia on drill," was the reply. His Honour pronounced the excuse a good one, and postponed the case.

**SOUTHAMPTON.**—Private accounts from New York mention that a new clipper cutter yacht was shortly to leave for Southampton, to challenge the far-famed cutters belonging to the Royal Yacht Clubs of England. The name of this new competitor is the *Sylvie*, belonging to Mr. Depeau, of New York. She is said to be very fast, and is fitted with a "weather-board," or false keel, which enables an immense pressure of canvas to be carried in a strong breeze. The *Sylvie* is to cross the Atlantic under jury rigging, which will be replaced at Havre by the proper masts and sails, which have been shipped to that port. She is not a large vessel, and is to be offered as a match to the English yachts in any description of weather.

**OAK STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.**—On Saturday, the 11th inst., a fine oak on the estate of Mr. Slade, Kennal House, Chislehurst, Kent, was struck by lightning, and reduced to a picturesque ruin. Every particle of bark has been stripped off the trunk, which is riven into four equal parts, and large fragments are split into ribbon-like pieces, some yards long. The foliage is partly withered, and immense boughs overhanging the trunk, and have fallen upon the ground. The stricken tree has attracted thousands of visitors from the surrounding country.

### IRELAND.

**DUBLIN EXHIBITION.**—The total number present on Tuesday amounted to 7847—rather under the usual average. The assembly consisted principally of mechanics and other excursionists from the manufacturing districts of England, to whom the industrial spectacle seemed to afford the utmost interest. There was also a numerous sprinkling of fashionable visitors. A military band is present during the latter part of each day, and at five o'clock Dr. Stewart performs on the grand organ. The receipts are very satisfactory.

The model-lodging system in Dublin has commenced. On Monday the Lord Mayor opened, amidst much ceremony, No. 84, Marlborough-street, established by subscription, under the supervision of Sir Edward Brough, Bart., and several members of the Sanitary Association.

The rainy weather, though anything but pleasant for the numerous holiday-makers now in town, is doing an immensity of good for the country, where it was much wanted.



## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Town-council of Hull have granted a sum of £3000 towards making the necessary preparations for the Queen's visit to that town.

The Duke of Rutland embarks at Cowes this week, on board his yacht, the *Resolution*, for a cruise.

The Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders left Brussels on Sunday, for the Camp of Beverloo, where the Princes will remain until the 1st July.

The American Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company have declared a dividend of 20 per cent on the undivided profits to the 30th April, payable in stock.

M. Arago, the perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, has left Paris for the country, in order to take some repose, his health being in a very delicate state.

Captain Eyre, paymaster 47th Regt., is under arrest at Malta, charged with the offence of improperly using the public money, and will be brought before a court-martial.

The Earl of Selkirk has arrived in England from a cruise off Italy, in his yacht, the *Coral Queen*.

The Empress of France has given 300*l.* to the subscription now being raised by the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, for erecting a monument to Peter the Hermit.

During a severe storm on Sunday, the fine ship the *Prince of the Seas*, from St. John's, N.B., lying in the Brunswick Dock, Liverpool, was struck by the electric fluid, which split her mainmast, royal yard, and destroyed her signals.

Letters from Constantinople speak of the general enthusiasm. The boatmen of the Bosphorus have offered to sell their boats, to give the proceeds to the public Treasury, and to go and fight with the army.

The total imports of the precious metals last week amounted to about £450,000, and the exports to £270,000, of which the largest proportion was silver.

The steamer *Europa* has brought a small amount of specie, £24,000, from Boston. The *Ripon* steamer has taken out £145,248, principally silver, for the Indian Presidencies and China.

The King of Prussia is about to visit the baths at Putbus. He will be accompanied by the Prime Minister, Baron Manteuffel.

The Suspension of Messrs. A. Wrampe and Co., in the Baltic trade, has been announced. Their liabilities are not stated.

The accounts from Texas of the progress of gold discoveries are discouraging, the precious metal being very scarce—not sufficient to repay the labour.

A Mr. John Robinson was shot on the roadside, near his residence, in the hitherto peaceful county of Wexford, at the close of last week. Government has offered a reward of £100 for the discovery of the murderer.

The only news from Alexandria is, that the weather is intensely hot, sickness on the increase, and trade extremely dull.

A fish of the skate species, 9*ft.* long, and 4*ft.* 9*in.* broad, was taken at Luckie, Banffshire, last week. In order to get it into the boat the tail had to be cut off. The fish was 9*in.* thick at the backbone.

Sandwich Islands letters to the 16th of April report that the King had nominated as his successor to the throne his son Lihoups.

The impudence of Australian thieves is unprecedented. Five men entered the house of a gentleman at Richmond, bound him in his arm-chair, rifled the house, made him sign two cheques up on a bank for £100 each, laid out the table, drank his health, and regaled themselves upon his provisions.

A waterspout recently burst over a part of the commune of Denery (Marne), which caused immense damage among the vineyards.

M. Franz Knoop, has been appointed Consul at Hong-Kong, for the Kingdom of Hanover; and Don P. F. de Jove e Hevia, Consul at Malta, for the Duke of Parma.

The Sheriff has fixed Saturday the 25th inst. (this day), for the election of a member for the county of Edinburgh.

The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, on closing their visit to the Queen, proceed to Vienna, and thence on a visit to the Duke's estates in Hungary.

The *Leander*, with the Earl of Ellesmere on board, arrived at New York on the 10th inst., all well.

The Nile has not been known to have fallen so low during the last thirty years.

The son of Dr. Mayor (author of the well-known Spelling-book) died suddenly in Oxford county gaol, on Sunday last.

The coast of Hong-Kong is troubled with pirates, and attacks have been made on English vessels. The steamer *Rattler* went from Amoy on the 16th, to look after the pirates.

Three million dollars of gold have been received at New York during fourteen days, from California.

The Emperor of Russia has offered £190,000 for the *Franklin* and *Jimmie*, the two United States mail steamers that have hitherto run between New York, Southampton, and Havre.

The aggregate value of our yearly exports to both Austria and Russia does not amount to fifteen per cent on the total of those to the United States.

The price of beef and mutton is fully thirty per cent higher than it was at this time last year.

At Lockport, New York, a short time ago, a church was struck by lightning during Divine service; one of the singers was killed, and the minister and half the congregation were prostrated by the shock.

The Dublin University Commission have reported in favour of extensive and liberal changes; among others, the complete revision of the Royal statutes.

A nest of young rooks, which were perfectly white, and had red eyes and white legs, has been taken from the plantation near Dalby Hall, Leicestershire.

The consumption of spirituous liquors in the United States reaches the enormous quantity of eighty-six millions of gallons annually, equal to six gallons for every adult person.

The new Hackney Carriage Act which is now passed, will take effect on the 10th July. New regulations will be forthwith made.

On Thursday week, the *Norfolk* brought over from Rotterdam to Goole 12,000 loaves of sugar to be bonded in readiness against the reduction of duty July 5.

The Queen of Greece was expected to pass through Berlin on the 21st inst., from Oldenburg, on her way to the Carlsbad baths, where she will await the arrival of King Otto.

Mr. Able, grocer, who recently died in Lutterworth, aged eighty, stood nearly sixty-five years behind the same counter, and served four successive masters. He not only never travelled on a railroad, but never saw one!

The collection of coins at the Mint of Paris has just received a considerable number of Chinese pieces of money, which are being classified according to their dates.

The Bolton public library now numbers 12,000 volumes, and includes a complete copy of Hansard's debates up to the end of last session; all the Mirror of Parliament, published previous to Hansard.

On Friday week a Royal message was delivered to the Chambers at Copenhagen. This document, so important to the Danish Monarchy, as practically applying the principles propounded in the Treaty of London, of 1852, was accepted by the Diet by a majority of 89 votes.

The Emperor of France has sent a sum of 500*l.* to the Committee of Dramatic Artists, for M. Debreuil, who had the misfortune lately to break his leg.

The estate of Mrs. Felicia West (widow of a former member for Dublin), county Galway, was sold on Tuesday, in the Encumbered Estates Court, for £105,000, being an advance of £15,000 on the bidings, after an interval of only two months.

On Monday evening, the 6th inst., the Custom-house at Constantinople was burnt down. The magazines and warehouses were saved, and the loss confined to the public offices. The British crew of the *Wasp*, Lord John Hay, did good service during the fire.

The General Screw Company's *Queen of the South* is on her way to England from Calcutta, with fifty passengers; and the *Hydaspes* is expected from the Mauritius, full of passengers and cargo.

The funeral of Monsignor Garibaldi, the late Nuncio of the Pope in Paris, took place on Tuesday, at the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

M. de Bille, the Danish Minister in London, died suddenly, on Saturday last, from disease of the heart. Count Reventlow, M. de Bille's predecessor, also died suddenly, and very much in the same manner.

Two bodies attached by a cord were found the other day in the fosses of Antwerp. They were a coachman and a young woman, who were lovers, and had committed suicide through poverty.

Richard Turner, captain of the iron-steamboat *Citizen K*, was on Wednesday fined £10, and 2*s.* 6*d.* on each person in excess over 250—the over number being 54—for over-crowding the boat under his charge.

The bill to repeal the duties, allowances, and drawbacks of excise on soap will take effect from the 5th July.

The salaries of all the officials in the Customs department, for the year ending April 5, 1853, was £646,733 1*s.* 3*d.*, of which the charge for the regular officials was £600,774 11*s.* 8*d.*, the remaining £45,959 1*s.* 7*d.* being for extra labour.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**WALRUS.**—One of the first Oriental scholars of the age draws a different inference to yours from Major Jaenisch's interesting letter on the "Nomenclature of the Russian Chess-men," as to the probable channel through which the Muscovites obtained a knowledge of the game. He remarks, "Major Jaenisch tells us that the Russians call the Rook a *boat*. Now, in the old Hindu game, the *boat* was used indifferently with the *chariot*, and for a good reason, since, for nearly half the year, many districts in India are under water—hence the *boat* was an important arm in war. I infer, therefore, that the Russians derived the game not through Persia, but directly from the Hindus, through the Moguls and Tartars."

**S. M.**, of Weymouth; and **J. A. C.**, of Dublin.—Your Problem can be solved in one move less than you stipulate.

**T. M.**, of Peterhead, D. D. C., **AMATEUR, TRUE BLUE, AN OLD CONTRIBUTOR.**—Under consideration.

**A COUNTRY MEMBER.**—It will be completely re-organised, we believe, with a new and powerful committee, an efficient secretary, and, probably, another locale.

**E. H.**—In Enigma 826, try the following—1. Q to Q 7th (ch); 2. R to Q R sq., &c.

**L. C. W.**—It shall have attention.

**COLOMNA.**—Received, with thanks. The Problems shall be reported on forthwith.

**LOUIS, Liege.**—Problem 455 cannot be solved in four moves. Look at it attentively once more.

**C. F. DE J.**, St. Petersburg.—The packet of Games between the celebrities of your new Club has not yet reached us.

**F. H.**—You should keep your Problems by you longer, and submit them to repeated examination, before sending them for publication. Observe, too, that positions in ten and twelve moves are quite inadmissible. Very few readers ever look at a Problem which exceeds six moves.

**A DRAUGHT PLAYER, Pettechery.**—"The Chess-Players' Handbook," price 5*s.*; published by Bohn, of Covent-garden.

**H. J.**, Halifax.—1. A collection of the whole in one volume has long been under consideration. 2. See our Solution in last week's Number.

**MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. LOWESTON AND HARRWITZ.**—We have to acknowledge the receipt of £5 from some members of the Northern and Millan Comical Chess Association, towards Mr. Loweston's stake in this proposed contest, and shall be glad to hand the amount over to any properly-appointed stakeholder.

**CHALIN.**—The Leeds Chess-club now assembles every Monday and Wednesday evening at Wharfedale Hotel, Leeds. A line addressed to Mr. Newman, the active and intelligent Secretary, will obtain for you all the particulars required.

**F. D. B.**, Bruges.—We are obliged by your kind and prompt attention. A reply shall be forwarded by post.

**E. P. C.**—The numbers have been regularly forwarded; any miscarriage, therefore, the Post-office authorities are blameable for.

**SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 438.** by Jack of Worcester, J. P., Ernest, F. W. C., W. T. M., J. P., Charron, G. A. L., L. L., Andrew, are correct.

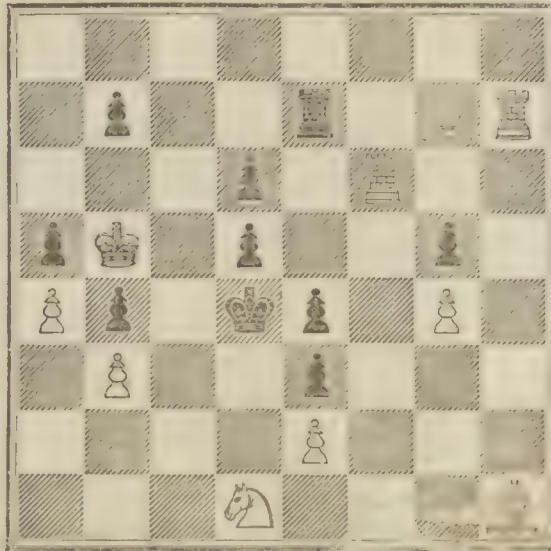
**SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 439.** by Deroven, Ricardo, J. P., Dur, Mercator, D. D., L. S. D., Philz, M. P., Sigma, Omega, H. P., G. W., N. O. P., S. P. Q. R. Philz-Chess, Ernest Angus, O. Rusticus, Jack of Shrewsbury, Chudleigh, Major S., Muaro, Nym, Mus. Doc, Oxoniensis, are correct.

**SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS.** by Deroven, W. B., E. H., J. P., Mudge, Philz, Albert, G. G., Omega, Dux, M. P., L. S. D., F. R. S., are correct. All others are wrong.

## PROBLEM No. 490.

By E. B. C., of Princeton.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in five moves.

## CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Game played at the Liverpool Soirée by Mr. STAUNTON, against Messrs. SCHWABE, SAUL, and Cox, three of the best players of the Club, in consultation (Mr. S. giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.)

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

**WHITE (The Allies.)** **BLACK (Mr. S.)**

1. P to K 4th  
2. P to Q 4th  
3. K B to Q 3rd  
4. P to Q 5th  
5. P to K B 4th  
6. Q B takes P

7. B to K K 3rd  
8. K to K B 3rd  
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd  
10. P to Q B 4th  
11. Q to her B 2nd  
12. P to K R 3rd  
13. Kt takes B

14. Castles on Q side  
15. P to K 5th (c)  
16. Kt takes Kt  
17. Q B takes K P  
18. B takes Kt  
19. B takes P (ch)  
20. B takes Q P  
21. K to Q Kt sq  
22. Q to Q 3rd (c)  
23. P to Q Kt 3rd  
24. K to Q B sq  
25. K R to K sq  
26. Q to her Kt sq  
27. K to Q sq

Q Kt takes K P  
P takes Kt  
P takes K P (d)  
Q takes B  
K to K sq  
Q to K R 3rd (ch)  
R to K B 7th  
Q to Q Kt 3rd (f)  
Q to K B 3rd  
Q R to K B sq  
Q to Q R 8th (ch)  
Q to Q B 6th (ch)  
B to Q Kt 5th

And White surrendered.

(a) A useful precaution before playing the Q B to K Kt 5th, to prevent White from giving check with his K Bishop.

(b) This appears to give the adversaries too much time. K Kt to K R 4th would, we believe, have been better play.

(c) The best way to sustain the attack. Black has not a pleasant game at this point.

(d) It is doubtful if he have any better move, as White threatens to win the Q B for nothing.

(e) He should rather have played his Queen to K Kt 6th. In that case Black would not have dared to take the Bishop, on account of the reply of R to K R 5th.

(f) A move, strangely enough, overlooked by the Allies when they played their Queen to her 3rd.

## TESTIMONIAL TO THE RIGHT HON. C. T. D'EYNCOURT.

It will be remembered that at the general election which took place last summer, Mr. D'Eyncourt, who had represented Lambeth since 1832, was unexpectedly defeated by Mr. Wilkinson, one of the present representatives of that borough. The friends of the right hon. gentleman then resolved not to allow his long connexion with the borough to terminate without some mark of their respect for his past services. Measures were accordingly adopted to present him with a testimonial, the result of which was a magnificent silver vase, of the value, we believe, of 400 guineas, which was presented to the right hon. gentleman on Wednesday night, at a public dinner, in the Morns Tavern, Kennington. There were present on the occasion about 150 gentlemen and between 30 and 40 ladies—the latter having been introduced after dinner, and accommodated with seats at the lower part of the room. Lord Dudley Stuart presided, supported on the right by the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, Mr. T. Alcock, M.P., Mr. J. H. Palmer, &c.; and on the left by Mr. W. Williams, M.P., Mr. H. R. Ellington, Mr. J. Doulton, Mr. T. Evans, M.D., Mr. H. J. Slack, Mr. T. Webster, Rev. H. Richards, Mr. K. Mathieson, and Mr. J. Doulton, junr. The Testimonial was presented, in the name of the subscribers, by Mr. Ellington, who, in the course of his speech, reviewed the great services of Mr. D'Eyncourt to the cause of Parliamentary Reform. Lord D. Stuart proposed the health of Mr. D'Eyncourt, who having replied, several other toasts and speeches followed, and the meeting broke up at a late hour.

The Testimonial (which is engraved upon the next page) is from the manufactory of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and is a magnificent richly-chased silver vase for flowers, composed of vine branches and leaves of open work, with ruby glass lining. On scrolls appear two shields, one exhibiting the D'Eyncourt coat of arms, and the other bearing the following inscription:—

Presented, on the 22nd June, 1853, by the Electors of the Metropolitan Borough of Lambeth, to the Right Hon. CHARLES TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT, their Representative for twenty years in the first five Parliaments after their enfranchisement in 1832: a Tribute of affectionate attachment and esteem for his private worth, of respect for his patriotic and independent character; and of gratitude for his able, consistent, and faithful services in the cause of Civil, Religious, and Commercial Freedom, throughout a Parliamentary career of thirty-four years.

We subjoin a brief political biography of Mr. D'Eyncourt:—The Right Honourable Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, M.A., of Cambridge, F.R.S. and F.A.S., High Steward of Louth, &c., is son of the late George Tennyson, Esq., of Bayons Manor and Usely Hall,

county Lincoln, who died in 1835. In the July of the same year, Mr. Charles Tennyson assumed, by Royal licence, the surname of D'Eyncourt, in compliance with the will of his father, who wished thus to commemorate his lineal descent from that ancient and noble family, and his representation in blood, as co-heir, of the Earls of Scarsdale and Barons D'Eyncourt.

The senatorial career of Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt continued through ten successive Parliaments, and may thus be briefly traced:—He represented Grimsby (where there is a very ancient family property) from 1818 to 1826, and Blechingley from 1826 to 1831. In 1830 and 1831 he had two severe contests at Stamford, in opposition to the influence of the Marquis of Exeter; contests undertaken entirely on public grounds. In 1831, he succeeded against the Cecil interest, and sat for Stamford in the last unreformed Parliament, to the end of 1832. In 1832, he was the first-named representative for the new metropolitan borough of Lambeth, for which he was returned during twenty years—that is, to the first five Parliaments after its enfranchisement in 1832; having had, on the whole, a Parliamentary career of thirty-four years, and having sustained no less than ten contested elections—in nine of which he proved successful. The last, however, in July, 1852, deprived him of his seat for Lambeth, but it was only by a majority of 193 in a constituency of 18,000 electors: his graceful farewell on the final declaration is still fresh on the public mind. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1832, as a tribute to his spirited public services. He accelerated, by exciting a more peremptory demand for, the great measure of Parliamentary Reform, by his bill to disfranchise East Retford, and confer the right of representation on Birmingham. The question of shorter Parliaments had been omitted in the Reform Act of 1832. The advocacy of a return to the old constitutional principle was now confided to Mr. D'Eyncourt; and we find him bringing forward motions for a repeal of the Septennial Act in the years 1833, 1834, 1837, and 1849. He more than once failed of success; only by a small majority. Indeed, up to the last attempt, in 1849, he actually obtained, on a division, leave to bring in the bill—the first time such a thing had happened since the passing of the Septennial Act, in 1715. It was, however, thrown out on the second reading.

Mr. D'Eyncourt is a very considerable landed proprietor: Bayone Manor, his seat in Lincolnshire, is one of the most stately castellated residences in England. Having retired from the stage of public life, he now devotes himself to literary avocations. Mr. D'Eyncourt married, in 1808, Frances Mary, only child of the late Rev. John Hutton, of Morton, county Lincoln, and has several children.

## THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ART FOR WOLVERHAMPTON AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this building was performed at Wolverhampton on Wednesday last. The proceedings commenced by a procession of the local authorities and visitors, which moved from the Town-hall, to the site of the School. Although the rain continued during the entire ceremony, the attendance of spectators was very numerous. Upon the procession reaching the site of the building, a suitable prayer was offered up by the Rev. W. Dalton, Rural Dean; immediately after which the platform upon which the rev. gentleman was standing, with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, and others engaged in the ceremony, gave way. Fortunately, no serious personal injury arose from this untoward accident; and immediately order was restored, Lord Hatherton proceeded to lay the stone with a handsome silver trowel, which had been provided for the occasion, and was handed to him by the architect, Mr. E. Banks. In a cavity underneath the stone was deposited a sealed bottle, containing a record of the date and ceremony, with the names of the architect, builder, and hon. secretary. His Lordship concluded the ceremony with an impressive address, which was received with great applause.

At half-past three o'clock about three hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to an elegant luncheon, at the Exchange, under the presidency of the Mayor (J. Wynn, Esq.). Amongst the company were Lord and Lady Hatherton, Lord Lewisham, M.P., Sir Robert Peel, Bart., Thomas Thorne, Esq., M.P., Dr. Lyon Playfair, and many of the leading inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. The vice-chair was filled by John Hartley, Esq. A number of loyal and appropriate toasts were given in the course of the entertainment; and speeches were delivered in connection with them by the several noblemen and gentlemen just named, as well as by Aldermen Andrews, Neve, and Wernier; the Rev. J. B. Owen, and Rev. Wm. Bevan; Lieut. Corser; R. A. Kettle and George Dawson, Esqrs.; C. B. Mauder, Esq., the honorary secretary; and Messrs. Markland and Stanser, the treasurer and secretary of the Artisans' Committee. During the banquet, the band of the Royal Scots Greys performed a number of admired pieces of music, under the direction of Mr. D. Owen. Among the leading incidents of this banquet, the cordial reception given to Sir Robert Peel was particularly remarked; and the handsome sum of £200 was contributed by parties present, in addition to the large sum previously subscribed.

The site of the building, of which the illustration on the next page is a north-east view, is on the south side of Darlington-street, a position selected for two important desiderata, namely, north lights for the Elementary Room, and comparative freedom from smoke; so that, although it is but a very little way from the market-place and business centre of the town, it is as clean a part as could possibly be desired—a very important matter as regards the preservation of the costly drawings and other works of arts which will be deposited within its walls. The general plan may be described as an oblong central part, with wings at the ends projecting in the front and in the rear. The principal, or north facade, fronts Darlington-street; and the entrance, or east facade, is in a new street leading from thence to Salop-street.

On entering from this street into the vestibule and staircase, we have on one side a Committee-room, 18 feet by 14 feet; and, on the other, a Master's-room of the same dimensions. Proceeding onwards, we find the Elementary Room, 43 feet by 26 feet, occupying the central portion of the structure; and, beyond this, a Modeling-room, 39 feet by 18 feet. These, with some closets for hats, coats, &c., form the accommodation on the ground floor. Ascending the stairs—which, as before stated, are at the east end—we find on each side, and over the committee-room and master's room respectively, the Library and Painting-room; and over the whole of the elementary-room and modeling-room, the Antique Room, lighted entirely by skylights, and forming a noble room for the purpose. These several rooms comprise the one-pair floor. There is, besides, in the basement, a porter's residence. As regards the construction of the building it may be remarked that the windows of all the rooms where drawings, &c., will be deposited, are to be made perfectly air-tight; and, therefore, not to open; so as to prevent, as much as possible, the ingress of dust and similar impurities; while the ventilation of the several rooms is provided for by a large flue built for this purpose, surrounding a large stack of smoke flues, with which the several chimneys will be connected, and thus ensure a constant circulation in the ventilation flue.

If sufficient funds can be raised, it is intended to erect the building with white bricks and stone dressings; but, if not, cement is to be used. It is hoped, however, that a building specially devoted to the arts of design will not be allowed to set so bad an example in taste and construction as that of using cement instead of stone—the imitation instead of the reality. The style adopted, as will be seen, is Grecian, which the architect was led to adopt, independently of its intrinsic suitability and merits, by the important consideration that the Greeks were the most perfect masters of art, in nearly every phase of it, that the world has ever seen.

The several desks and fittings are intended to be of the most approved description. The cost of the whole of the building, land, fittings, &c., is expected to be about £2300. The architect of the building is Mr. Edward Banks, and the builder, Mr. John Elliot—both of Wolverhampton.

## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, HURSTPIERPOINT.

THE constitution, devoted to the education of the middle classes, of the Church of England principles, took place on Tuesday, with a solemnity befitting the great cause which has thus made so important a step in advance. The day opened with an early communion in the parish church of Hurst, which was attended by a very numerous congregation. Morning prayers followed at half-past ten, when the efficient choir from St. Paul's, Brighton, assisted by others from the neighbourhood, performed the choral service most impressively. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of St. David's, who took for his text, Proverbs xvi., "Commit thy works unto the Lord, and thy thoughts shall be established."

Morning prayer concluded, the visitors made their way to the College, which stands on a beautiful and commanding spot, about two miles distant from the village of Hurstpierpoint, two miles distant from the Hascock's Gate station of the Brighton Railway. At the extremity of the principal broad gravel walk by which the first or outer quadrangle





ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, HURSTPIERPOINT.—OPENED ON TUESDAY LAST.

is entered, was erected a triple triumphal arch, under which the procession formed—the Provost, attended by his society and the choir, in their surplices, meeting the Bishop of the diocese and the assisting Bishops of Chichester, Exeter, and St. David's, at the College boundary.

The procession having entered the College gate, the appointed prayers were recited, and portions of the service were next offered up in the school-room and dormitory. The procession then advanced to the crypt under the dining-hall, fitted up as a temporary chapel, where the Litany was said.

The services being ended, the Bishops, and other assistants, retired for a short time to unrobe, and the whole company ascended to the dining-hall, where, at four long tables, covers had been laid for about 500. The hall was very tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the banners.

The Rev. N. Woodard, the Provost, presided; and, after the customary loyal toasts, proposed the health of the Bishop of Chichester, as visitor of the College. The Bishop returned thanks in a luminous address, wherein he expatiated upon the objects of the College; and, in conclusion, proposed the health of the Rev. Mr. Sewell. The health of the Provost was next drunk; the company were next addressed by the Bishop of St. David's; the health of the Bishop of Exeter was then drunk, for which the right rev. prelate returned thanks; and the proceedings terminated.

Hurst College, intended as a School for the Sons of Farmers and Tradesmen, and others of the middle classes, and a College for the Education of Commercial Schoolmasters, was originated by the Rev. N. Woodard, the Provost. The building has been erected from the designs of Mr. R. C. Carpenter, the architect of the churches of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, Regent's-park; and St. Paul's, and All Saints, Brighton.

The foundation comprises accommodation for 300 boys; with six masters in holy orders, two chaplains, thirty-six sets of rooms for training masters, a chapel, a hall, a museum, a library (boys' and masters'), the Provost's lodgings, an infirmary, &c.

The works were commenced in June, 1851, and the foundation-stone was laid by the Bishop of the diocese on June 25th. The entire mass of the building, when completed, will cover an area of 8700 superficial yards, or nearly two acres. The chapel only remains to be erected. The plan consists of two courts, of which the first or entrance court is not a perfect quadrangle, but lies open to the road in front. The entrance-gate is in the centre of the range of buildings that separates the two courts. To meet the inconveniences of the climate; a double set of cloisters, upper and under, extends round the whole building; except that in front of the hall and chapel there are only lower cloisters, with a lean-to roof. The general arrangement is as follows:—On the upper story the sides of both courts are appropriated to one long dormitory, with its cloister, each such dormitory being intended for fifty boys, measuring one hundred feet by seventeen, and lighted by eight windows, alternately three and two lights. At the end of each is a lavatory. The two dormitories are separated by the central range of buildings, which projects beyond the side line of the court. Here are the sitting and bed-rooms of two masters; the bed-rooms communicate

by a window with the dormitories, which are under the superintendence of their occupiers; thus, each master, without leaving his room, has the full command of his respective boys, while the two are close to each other; and may have instant communication, in case of necessity, with the chief authorities of the college, by means of the passage in the

central range. At the same time the masters' sitting-rooms, thrown out beyond the line, have a free view of the terraces, gardens, and country beyond. In the central range of buildings are the Provost's and chaplain's rooms; and a large wardrobe beyond each for the boys. On the ground-floor the eastern side of the College is arranged in precisely the same manner as the floor above. The western side of the exterior court is occupied by the general school-room, class-rooms, and the boys' library. The projection of the central range is appropriated to the museum. Following into the inner court are the master's library, more class-rooms, and the apartments for the pupil teachers. The central building, besides the porters' rooms, and those for the other chaplain, contains further accommodation for the pupil teachers, and a common parlour for their use. The western half of the north side is taken up by the hall. Beyond this to the left hand, and projecting beyond the line of the College walls, are the apartments for the matron, the kitchens, and other offices. Some idea of the great scale on which the building is arranged may be drawn from the fact that these last-named apartments form a block of about 120 feet by 50 feet. The matrons' rooms are in the centre. Around them are the domestic offices. In the kitchen is a lift or hoist, by which the dinner is raised to the buttry, from whence it is conveyed on wheeled trays into the hall. The water is supplied from a large well close at hand; it is pumped up by a steam-engine into six large tanks capable of supplying each person in the college with twenty gallons per day. The extensive and very complete cooking apparatus is the work of Mr. Jeakes, of Great Russell-street. The steam-engine and hydraulic pumps have been furnished by Messrs. Tylor, of Newgate-street; and the cleverly-contrived hoist for raising the dinner from the kitchen has been supplied by Messrs. Bennett and Corpe, of Lombard-street.

The hall is raised on a crypt: it measures 80 feet by 33 feet; is entered at the west end; is lighted by large three-light windows; and has a high pitched open roof, which carries a light louvre. A dais, as in the ancient college halls, is raised at the east end, on which is placed, parallel with the east wall, the "high table" for the masters, and fellows of the society, and their guests; whilst the body of the hall is occupied by four rows of tables placed longitudinally, and of sufficient extent to accommodate the whole of the boys at one time. To the east of the hall will be erected the intended chapel. Until this is built the crypt under the hall has been arranged as a chapel.

The material of the building is the squared flint locally used, with Caen stone for the masonry. The style throughout is Middle Pointed. The façades are of great extent—greater, probably, than those of any other modern building in this style. Care was therefore requisite to avoid monotony; and this has been simply but effectually gained by varying the windows according to the requirements of the apartments; and by the necessity of varying the general two-storied arrangement of the lofty walls of the hall, and the three-storied arrangement of portions. The entrance-gate in the central building, with the octagonal bell-turret, much heightens the effect.

The carcase of the building has been executed by Messrs. Cheeseman and Sons, of Brighton; and the finishings by Mr. Grimsdell, of London.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE RIGHT HON. C. TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ART FOR WOLVERHAMPTON AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—FOUNDED ON TUESDAY LAST.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



## WEST KENT POULTRY EXHIBITION.



MR. BAKER'S SPANGLED POLANDS

MR. RAWSON'S GOLD-SPANGLED POLANDS.

MR. BAKER'S SILK FOWLS.

PRIZE FOWLS.

THE WEST KENT POULTRY EXHIBITION, AND  
FLOWER SHOW, AT FARNINGHAM.

THE West Kent Poultry Exhibition took place on Tuesday and three following days (last week): on the first two of which a Horticultural and miscellaneous Flower Show was also held in conjunction with it. Among the company were Lords Stanhope and Holmesdale. C. R. C. Petley, Esq.; Sir Perceval Hart Dyke, Bart., and lady; R. A. Murray, Esq., and lady; Rev. Thomas Dyke, Rev. George Murray; Thomas Cooper, Esq.; Captain Shepherd and lady; John Rider, Esq.; W. Waring, Esq.; Frederick Campbell, Esq. We abridge the following details from the *Dover Chronicle*:

This was the first exhibition of Poultry in the county; and the most extensive arrangements were made by the people of Farningham for the comfort of the visitors. An archway, gaily decorated with flowers and evergreens, emblematical devices, flags, &c., was erected across the bridge. Here, as in most of the recent shows of the kind, the Shanghaes or Cochins were numerous: the first and second prizes for Cochins

China chickens were taken by Mr. Isaac Jecks, of Newton Lodge, near Norwich. Of Dorkings [No. 52, Mr. Lewrrey's, of Horley, Surrey (this gentleman was fortunate enough to gain three prizes as well as the gold medal), were very fine and large birds, of the grey variety, with rose combs, and all the points requisite for good Dorkings. These carried off the first prize.

Of Spanish there was only one variety shown, the white-faced black. The Dutch every-day layers—or as they were here called Hamburgs—were few and generally very inferior. What were shown as golden, were all copper-coloured. The best pair of pencilled were beautifully marked, but wanted that peculiarity of the breed, the elongated tail to the comb.

The Polands were an improving class; four pens were much admired for the beauty of their enormous top-knots, mostly without the least atom of comb. Messrs. Baker's white Polands were very large and magnificent birds, carrying one back to the recollection of the old-fashioned Polands. The gold and silver-laced Polands, belonging to Mr. E. Rawson, of Walton-on-Thames were very fine and beautiful birds;

as were also three handsome buff white-laced Poland hens, shown by Mr. A. Balls of Nasing, Essex.

The Chickens that gained the gold medal were of the large would-be Dorking variety.

Among the Bantams were some very fair gold-laced ones, and two beautiful pens of white—one clean-legged and rose-combed, the other feather footed and single combed. There was also a pretty pen of silk Bantams.

In the extra class was a very fine hen of that rare breed the Emu Fowl, which attracted much notice; being very large, and the fibres of the feathers being disunited, it seemed to be clothed in hair: she belonged to Mr. John Franklin, of Bexley-heath. There were also three splendid white Malays, very large and noble birds, sent by Messrs. Bakers.

Among the Ducks were some good Aylesburys; but nothing remarkable except the tufted hook-bills, belonging to Messrs. Baker.

Among the Pigeons, we noticed a beautiful pair of black mottled trumpeters, some excellent barbs, owls, and turbits, a few short-faced tumbler, some black fantails, a pair of young archangels, some bad por-



MR. JOHN MITCHELL'S SELF-COLOUR.

MR. JOHN CLINTON'S TORTOISESHELL BUCK.

MR. J. CLINTON'S BLUE AND WHITE DOE.

PRIZE RABBITS.



celains, and tolerable Italian runts. There were also a pair of frill-backs, and a pair of lace pigeons, which were very curious. Some very fine Rabbits were also exhibited—black and white, blue and white, tortoiseshell, &c.

We have engraved Portraits of Mr. Rawson's and Messrs. Baker's Polish Fowls; and a group of prize Rabbits. We understand that the former are, with but few exceptions, the finest in England, and are imported birds. We are happy to state that the Exhibition was very successful: the number of visitors was great, and the sales were good. On Friday, all the school-children of the neighbourhood were admitted free; and Mr. Davis, of the Lion Inn, liberally gave a dinner to 150 of the labouring class, as a wind-up to the first—and, it is to be hoped, not the last—Poultry Exhibition at Farningham.

## MUSIC.

### SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Last night was the final performance of the season, when Handel's "Elijah" was repeated; under the masterly direction of Costa, Madame Viardot, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss F. Rowland, Miss Dolby, Miss Bassano, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. J. A. Novello, and Herr Formès sustaining the principal parts. Of the execution of this great work, together with a glance at the past doings, we must defer our notice until next week; but a record of the presentation of a testimonial by the members, subscribers, and friends of the society to Mr. Bowley, the honorary librarian, must not be omitted here. This tribute of regard and esteem was presented on Wednesday evening, in the Minor Hall, by John Newman Harrison, Esq., the President, in an appropriate address; which was seconded by an admirable review of the society's progress since its formation in 1832 down to the present period, by Mr. Brewer, the hon. secretary, who pointed out the extraordinary exertions of Mr. Bowley in every possible capacity, to develop this resource of the phalanx of amateurs so honestly associated together for art-progress. The testimonial consisted of an elegant épergne, a tea-service, silver, and other articles of plate; and the inscription testified that upwards of 500 persons had subscribed to the testimonial, in acknowledgment of Mr. Bowley's disinterested and efficient services for a period of eighteen years. Mr. Bowley, in returning thanks, dwelt on the early efforts of amateurship to assume a prominent position in musical art in the vast metropolis; and remarked, with pride, that whereas in former days the Londoners had to go to the provincial festivals to hear good performances of oratorios, now the provincials were compelled to come to town to listen to the grandest interpretation of sacred works. Mr. Bowley referred with proper pride to his share in securing the engagement of Costa as Conductor, whose abilities had so raised the society's fame; and to the endeavours he (Mr. Bowley) had made to ensure the improvements in Exeter-hall. Amongst the amateurs and professors present on the occasion were Costa, Messrs. Anderson, Baumann, Chipp, Smithers, Brown-smith, Bartholomew, Black, D. Hill, Taylor, Winsor, Peacock, Whitehouse, &c.

### MR. BENEDICT'S CONCERT.

No professor enjoys a higher character, either personally or artistically, than Mr. Benedict. He has resided many years in this country, and has won universal esteem. His annual concert is regarded as one of the events of the musical season, and the one he presented on Wednesday morning at the Hanover-square Rooms, presented no exception. The attendance was immense, the selection of music excellent from all schools, and the engagements of the "lions of the season" on the most liberal scale. To enter into details of his programme in our limits would be impossible. Mr. Benedict played with Miss Arabella Goddard and Herr Hiller, in J. S. Bach's triple concerto for three pianofortes; and he gave a selection from his MS. opera, "The Minnesinger." Besides the instrumentalists just named, we must enumerate Viextemps, Piatti, Bottesini, Madame Clara Novello, Madame F. Lablache, Fraillet Agnes Bury, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Locket, Signori Gardoni, Ciabatta, Guglielmi, Marchesi, F. Lablache, Herr Fischek, Mr. Burdini, Herr Reichart, Mr. Sims Reeves, &c. The band of the Harmonic Union was engaged, and Benedict and Lindsay Sloper officiated as conductors and accompanists. The great hit in vocalisation was Viardot's marvellous execution of Balfe's Scherzo, which is one mass of intricacies. It was rapturously encored. Benedict's compositions were also much applauded, especially the ballad "When weeping," sung with impassioned feeling by Mr. Sims Reeves.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The eighth and last concert of the Amateur Musical Society, took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, last Monday, under the direction of Mr. Osborne, the pianist and composer.

The Choral Fund's annual concert took place at Exeter-hall, last Monday, under the direction of Sir H. R. Bishop. Handel's "Messiah" was performed; the principal singers being Madame Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mlle. Favanti, Miss Dolby, Mr. Locket, Herr Reichart, &c. This excellent institution is entitled to every support; but it is to be regretted that the managers, as well as those of the Society of Female Musicians, cannot effect some arrangement with the Royal Society of Musicians, so that there could be one large institution, for the advantage of all classes of musicians.

Mr. and Mrs. John Roe gave their annual evening concert last Monday, at the Music-hall, Store-street; aided by Mrs. W. Dixon, Misses L. Stuart and Thornton, Miss Roe, Messrs. G. Perren, Gadsby, S. Clifford, Grieves, Richardson, J. G. Boardman, Leffler, and Bottesini.

Herr Jansa, the Viennese, the clever violinist and composer, met his admirers at a morning concert last Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms; he secured the co-operation of Mlle. Agnes Bury, Miss Huddart, Herr Reichart, Herr Fischek, M. Tolbecque, Mlle. Clauss, Mr. Aguilar, M. Grattann, &c.

Miss Watson had an evening concert last Tuesday, at the Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood, with the assistance of the Misses Poole, L. Stuart, E. Lyon, R. Braham, R. Edwards, B. Williams, E. Badger; Messrs. Mattocks, G. Tedder, G. Gray, M. Smith, J. Howe, H. Barnby, and Barthen.

At Miss Edwards's Matinée Musicale last Tuesday, at the Queen-Anne-street Rooms, the programme included the names of Mlle. Marchesi, Miss Birch, Piatti, Marchesi, Fossi, and Herr Oberthür.

At Mr. Brinley Richards's second Matinée of Classical Pianoforte Music, his performance of Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 81, and of works by Henselt, Mendelssohn, and Sterndale Bennett, elicited marked tokens of approbation from the connoisseurs congregated at the Hanover-square Rooms; Gardoni and Weiss were the vocalists.

The Orchestral Union terminated an interesting series of morning concerts, at the Hanover-square Rooms, last Saturday. Their playing of Mendelssohn's Symphony in A, and of the "Oberon" and "Massaniello" overtures, under Mr. Mellon's able direction, proves what may be achieved by professors constantly playing together. Mr. W. Sterndale Bennett's superb rendering of his no less superb pianoforte concert in F minor, must be cited as one of the "great facts" of this season. He was deservedly cheered at the conclusion, and recalled. Mrs. Endersohn and Mrs. Locket (late Miss M. Williams) were the vocalists.

Mrs. Arthur Willmore, the pianist—supported by Mrs. A. Newton, Mrs. Severn, Mrs. Galton, Miss Pyne; Messrs. King and Lawler, Jansa, Piatti, Bortschitzky, and Bottesini—had an agreeable soirée on Tuesday, at the Store-street Rooms.

Mlle. E. St. Marc, the accomplished pianist, assembled a goodly muster of friends and patrons, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Tuesday night. In the scheme the abilities of Mlle. Taccani Tassa, Mlle. Zerr, Gardoni, Burdini, Piatti, Bottesini, Bazzini, Biletta, Pilotti, F. Mori, &c., were put in requisition.

The London Sacred Harmonic Society performed at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday night, under Mr. Surman's direction, Haydn's "Creation," which was preceded by Dr. Elvey's Royal Birthday Cantata, in aid of the funds for completing the new wing of Brompton Hospital; the principal singers were Mrs. Sunderland, Misses Birch and Dolby, Miss M. Wells; Messrs. Locket, Lawler, and Phillips.

Miss Rainforth repeated her Scottish musical entertainment at the Store-street Rooms, last Wednesday, the selection being from the "Lady of the Lake."

Mr. W. West and Miss Vaughan gave their musical entertainment at the Croydon Literary Institution, on Monday, to a crowded audience.

The Cologne Choral Union, after giving ten most successful concerts, within a fortnight, left town last Wednesday, for Brussels, where they were to sing the same evening at a great assemblage of the Choral Societies, by special invitation from King Leopold. The Choral Union sang on Monday three times before the Queen—early in the morning at Buckingham Palace, in the afternoon at the St. James's Theatre, for the benefit of the German Daist Hospital; and in the evening at the concert at the Palace, at which Viardot sang for the second time since her arrival. The farewell performance of the Choral Union was at the Hanover-square Rooms last Tuesday, before an immense audience. Mr. Mitchell has made quite a hit by this speculation; and the Teutonic Choralists return to Cologne with £800, to be devoted to the Cathedral. Amongst the artists who performed at the Choral Union Concerts must be signalled Mlle. Clauss and Mlle. Graever, the accomplished pianists, and Madame Charlotte Dreyfus, a performer on the harmonium of great ability, who has been producing no little sensation in Paris.

"It never rains but it pours." Our musical budget ended yesterday, with a morning and two evening concerts: the first given by Herr Hildebrand Romberg, at Willis's Rooms, with the co-

operation of Mlle. Jenny Bauer, Mlle. Hermann, Herr Kumpel, Herr Pauer, Herr Graf, Herr Kies, and Viextemps; the second by Mlle. Coulon, a clever pianist, at the Hanover-square Rooms, with Madame Doria, Madame and Signor Marchesi, Madame and Signor F. Lablache, Sainton, M. Jacquard, M. Wulle, M. Frelon, Benedict, F. Mori, Misses K. Fitzwilliam and Messent, Gardoni, Jules Lefort, F. Chatterton, &c.; and the third by Mlle. G. Delamotte, the pianist, at Willis's Rooms; with Madame Doria, Mrs. Macdonnell, Viextemps, Piatti, F. Mori, Lefort, Guglielmi, &c.

The sixth and last performance of the Quartet Association took place at Willis's Rooms on Thursday. Sainton, Cooper, Piatti, Howell, Pratten, Nicholson, Lazarus, Baumann, Jarrett, Benedict, and Tito Mattel, a pianist, twelve years of age, of prodigious talent. This excellent association has quite maintained the high character of its programmes, and of its admirable execution thereof, this season.

The anniversary dinner of the Choir Benevolent Fund, established in 1851 for the relief of widows and orphans of organists and lay clerks of cathedral and collegiate choirs, took place on Thursday, at the Freemasons' Tavern; Sir George Clerk in the chair. The choir consisted of about thirty voices, from her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and St. George's Chapel (Windsor), under the direction of Dr. G. J. Elvey, of the Windsor Chapel Royal. Amongst the glees and madrigals, Dr. Benj. Cooke's Epitaph (for five voices) to Thomas Tallis—who was organist to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth—was not the least interesting item.

Next week will be the eighth and last Philharmonic Concert, the Director's matinee at the Musical Union, Mr. Howard Glover's grand annual concert at Exeter Hall, M. Jacques Blumenthal's fashionable matinee, &c.

## THE THEATRES.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The début of Mlle. Medori on Saturday night in Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan," was evidently successful. She has a magnificent mezzo soprano voice, sings well in tune, and has great dramatic force. She cannot be pronounced at present to be a singer of genius, or an actress of power and impulse, but there are indications of a far superior order of lyric ability than has been met with of late years. Grisi and Viardot, excepted indeed, it would be difficult to name the artists who have finer attributes as a prima donna than Mlle. Medori. Combined with the wondrous creation of *Cheeruse*, by Ronconi, the expression and energy of Tamberlik as *Chalais*, Donizetti's opera created a marked sensation. Mlle. Medori was called before the curtain both at the end of the second and third acts. She has a good face and figure for the stage, moves with ease and grace, and is quite versed in the conventional by-play of the scene.

On Tuesday, Verdi's "Rigoletto" was played for the fourth time, the King and Queen of Hanover being present.

On Thursday, for the extra night, "Lucrezia Borgia" was repeated; and Mlle. Plunkett danced a *pas de deux* with M. Desplaces. The new divertissement of "Fleur-de-lis" produced on Saturday night, with Beverly's pretty scenic effects—evidently pleases the subscribers. The groupings are picturesque and animated. Mlle. Besson, persecuted by a magician, is pretty and sentimental, and pirouettes bravely, when *Fleur-de-lis* is restored to her own lover.

Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" will be brought out to-night (Saturday).

### HAYMARKET.

The spirited manager of this theatre is determined to "shoot folly as it flies;" and, under the title of "Rappings and Table-movings," has produced a lively farce, in which he and Mrs. Fitzwilliam perform the principal rôles. Mr. Rogers personates a sceptic, whose alarm, when he perceives that the tables suddenly begin to move, is very amusing. The effect is produced by the entrance of sheriff's officers, to escape whom, Mr. Buckstone and another retreat under two tables, and bear them about the room. Mrs. Fitzwilliam, as the Medium, played the female charlatan to admiration, and expounded the conditions of her mystery with American coolness and unction. The little piece was given out for repetition with well-merited applause.

HAYMARKET.—Her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and suite, attended this establishment on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of the performance of Mr. Planché's burlesque, "Mr. Buckstone's Ascent of Mount Parnassus," and Howard Paul's amusing farce, "Rappings and Table-movings." This was her Majesty's first visit to the Haymarket the present season.

### ADELPHI.

Mr. Boucicault's talents as an adapter of French dramas have again been put into requisition, by the production, on Monday, of M. Dumas' *drame* of "Le Chevalier de la Maison Rouge," under the title of "Genevieve; or, the Reign of Terror." The heroine (Mlle. Celeste) is the sister of the Chevalier, who is engaged in a plot to deliver *Marie Antoinette*. She is also, though married to M. Dixer (Mr. Wigan) fatally in love with *Maurice Lindsay* (Mr. Leigh Murray), who had rescued her from the hands of the Sansculottes, and who follows her to her home. The result is, that the young man is well nigh seduced from his obligation to the Republic, and suffers from the agitations of doubt and devotion. *Lorin*, a Girondist (Mr. Webster), discovers the plot, and that *Maurice* has some share in it; but, being his friend, obtains a pass to enable him to fly with *Genevieve* to a foreign country. This, however, is prevented by the jealous interference of her husband, who commands her to effect the Queen's escape, by substituting her person in prison—a scheme which, in turn, is frustrated by a sudden insurrection, in consequence of which *Genevieve* is brought before the revolutionary tribunal, by which she is condemned to death. But *Dixer*, who witnesses the scene from amidst the crowd, compels the gaoler to surrender to him two cards, which will enable him to enter the prison, and, on his exit, afford egress also to his wife. But these he is not able to use, having been dogged by *Lorin*, who runs him through in a duel, and carries away the cards, intending to effect with them the widow's release. *Maurice*, also, visits the prison, but has no card of egress. *Lorin*, however, gets over the difficulty, by allowing his friend to escape, and gallantly resigns himself to the fate of the Girondists; which, however, he escapes by means of a new insurrection for the nonce—an expedient perfectly satisfactory to an audience not over-critical, and disposed to be pleased. The piece principally depends on groupings and *tableaux*: the merit of the acting principally belongs to Mr. Webster and Mr. Wigan; while to Mr. and Mrs. Keeley have been given two extraneous comic characters, by way of relief to the general seriousness of the action. Mlle. Celeste was intensely melodramatic, but this was in keeping with her part. The play was enthusiastically received.

### ST. JAMES'S.

Mlle. Rachel took her benefit on Wednesday, in the part of *Louise de Lignerolles*, in the *drame* so named, by MM. P. Dinaux and E. Legouvé. It is an old play, in which Mlle. Mars originally performed. Neither the play nor the character has much interest. *Louise* is the wife of a creole, who forms an attachment for the wife of a Colonel. *Louise* suspects and forgives, and suspects again, with added grounds, and at length determines on separation. The injured husband, also, has his resolutions; but they come to nothing, until he is challenged by the offending lover—the latter being over-excited by the incident of the offending lady losing her wits. The creole falls in the duel. Mlle. Rachel acts the part with a fine feeling of wife-like dignity and sentiment; but, on the whole, it is not worthy of her talents.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—We were admitted on Monday to a private rehearsal of Messrs. Macfarlane and Cunningham's new entertainment, entitled "The Budget." It consists of well-known anecdotes respecting theatrical people, told by Mr. Cunningham, as introductory to some old songs by Mr. W. Adams; while Mr. Macfarlane gives an account of the coropoean, on which instrument he plays with and without the mute; and also performed the extraordinary feat of playing on that and the bugle at the same time. Mr. Adams should learn distinct enunciation in his singing: Diddin's song of "Poor Jack," unless intelligibly given, loses all its charm. Mr. Macfarlane's part of the performance was admirable.—Mr. Frederick Webster, on Friday week, repeated his lecture on the Senate, with illustrations from the speeches of eminent British statesmen, and the advantages to be derived from the study of elocution in public and private life. In reading the illustrations, Mr. Webster wisely abstained from any theatrical display; simply rendering the meaning with proper emphasis, and we may add "discretion."

THE OCEAN MAIL.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—A new diorama, painted by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, illustrative of the route of the ocean mail, *via* the Cape to India and Australia, was opened on Monday, and consists of a series of as magnificent pictures as we ever witnessed. Every available point is touched. Some of the most interesting are the scenery of St. Helena, Cape Town, Paul and Virginia's Tomb, and the Maldiv Islands. The Australian views are superb, and consist of Sydney, as seen from the shore, Sydney Cove, Mount Victoria, Ophir Diggings, Encampment of Exploring Party, Australian Alps, Sheep Station, and the Bathurst and Mount Alexander Diggings. The views are all admirably explained by Mr. Stocqueler, who has also prepared a Guide to the Diorama, which contains full information on every particular.

THE NEW PENNY RECEIPT STAMP.—In answer to some inquiries relative to the penny stamp, official notice has been given, that any amount of stamps which any vendor may have on hand at the time when the new penny receipt stamp comes into operation will be exchanged for the new stamp, upon application to the stamp department at Somerset-house.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
June 17	30.022	74.0	50.3	61.7	+ 2.2	70	S.W.	0.00
" 18	29.975	69.4	51.1	57.5	— 2.2	87	S.W.	0.00
" 19	29.689	63.1	56.4	57.9	— 2.0	81	S.W.	0.23
" 20	29.528	65.3	45.3	53.1	— 7.0	77	N.W.	0.00
" 21	29.573	64.0	45.9	53.3	— 7.0	83	N.E.	0.00
" 22	29.750	63.8	45.4	53.4	— 7.0	83	N.E.	0.01
" 23	29.728	72.1	53.1	59.7	— 0.9	79	N.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.12 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.60 inches by 3 h. p.m. on the 20th; increased to 29.82 inches by 9 h. a.m. on the 22nd; decreased to 29.79 inches by 3 h. p.m. on the same day; and increased to 29.83 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week was 29.752 inches. The mean daily temperature of the 20th was 53.1°, and is the lowest mean daily temperature recorded on that day since the year 1843, when it was 52.6°; the mean temperature of the 21st was 53.3°, and is the lowest since the year 1825, when it was 50.0°; and the mean temperature of the 22nd was 53.4°, and is the lowest since the year 1830, when it was 49.5°; the mean temperature of these three days was 53.3°, and they are the three coldest consecutive days for the corresponding period since the year 1823, when the mean temperature of the three corresponding days was 53.0°. The mean temperature of the week was 56.7°, being 3.4° below the average of the corresponding weeks in thirty-eight years. The highest reading of the thermometer (74.0°) occurred on the 17th, and the lowest (45.3°) on the 20th; their difference (28.7°) shows the range of temperature in the week. The greatest daily range during the week was 23.3°, on the 17th; the smallest (6.3°) on the 19th; and the mean for the week 17.7°. Rain fell during the week to the depth of 0.33 inch.

Lewisham, June 24th, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending June 18, the births of 1409 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these 742 were boys, and 667 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years the average number was 1348. The number of deaths registered in the week was 924. The average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population, is 986. The actual mortality is, therefore, less than the estimated amount by 62, a result more favourable than has been obtained since the end of January. At the beginning of April the number of deaths registered weekly was above 1300. In May they averaged more than 1100. There is great reason, therefore, to be satisfied with the improvement in the public health. To zymotic diseases 208 deaths are attributed: of these 67 are due to hooping cough, and 30 to typhus. To dropsy, cancer, &c., 39. To tubercular diseases, 179: of these 131 are due to consumption. To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 106: of these 24 are due to apoplexy, 22 to paralysis, and 31 to convulsions. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 29; to diseases of the lungs and the other organs of respiration, 127; to diseases of the stomach, &c., 59; and to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 32 deaths are attributed. The number of fatal cases arising from typhus (which, in the week ending June 11, was 53) has declined, in the week ending June 18, to 30; small-pox, from 6 to 2; measles, from 25 to 20; consumption, from 163 to 131; and pneumonia, from 62 to 45. Scarlatina has risen from 30 to 39; hooping-cough, from 58 to 67; and bronchitis, from 54 to 59. Diseases of the respiratory organs have been nearly constantly decreasing during the last seven weeks, but are still in excess of their corrected average.

MEASURING LONDON FOR ITS CABS.—On account of the new Hackney Carriage Act coming into operation next month, the Metropolitan Police Commissioners have issued orders for a measurement of all the leading thoroughfares and principal streets in London. When the distance between a large number of principal points and the various cabstands shall have been ascertained, the results will be embodied in tables for the use of the public, as well as for cab-drivers, and the police at the stands.

WIDENING OF FENCHURCH-STREET.—Notices of removal have been served upon the occupiers of premises on the south side of Fenchurch-street, between Mark-lane and London-street, required for widening this important thoroughfare; and the Improvement Committee of the Corporation of London have given instructions to sell the materials for the purpose of clearing the site. After this portion of the street has been completed, it is intended to carry out the improvement to the eastern extremity of the street.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, under the Act 9th and 10th of Vic., have just completed the erection of a spacious building in Endell-street, Long-acre, as baths and washhouses for the labouring-classes. It contains one hundred private baths, two large plunging baths, and a washing department, where fifty women can wash and iron at one time. It will be publicly opened on Monday.

LAUNCH OF AN IRON SCHOONER YACHT.—On Tuesday an iron schooner yacht, the *Titania*, built by Mr. J. Scott Russell for Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., was launched at Blackwall. This yacht is intended to replace the other of that name, which was destroyed by fire soon after competing with the famed *America*. We understand that the *Sverige*, belonging to Vice-Com. Bartlett, R.L.Y.C., will meet the *Titania* at the forthcoming regatta at Lowestoft.

LAUNCH OF THE "CRESCUS."—This fine vessel, built by Mr. Mare, was launched on Tuesday, with the usual honours, from Blackwall. Miss Rolt performed the ceremony of the christening. The following is an estimate of her dimensions:—The length between her perpendiculars is 280 feet; ditto to the keel for tonnage, 254 feet 2½ inches; breadth for tonnage, 43 feet; depth in hold, 31 feet 6 inches; burden in tons, 2500 7-94; with engines of 400-horse power. Mr. Mare entertained a select party on board the *Jupiter* steamer. The band of the 2nd Life Guards was in attendance; and, after a pleasant excursion down the river, his guests returned at an early hour to town.

THE WELLINGTON AND UNITED SERVICES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Saturday last, a meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of taking measures to promote a national testimonial to the late Duke of Wellington, in the form of an institution, for the relief of veteran non-commissioned and petty officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines of her Majesty's and the Hon. East India Company's services, and their widows and orphans; Lord Erskine in the chair. The secretary announced that there was already subscribed nearly £9000. Resolutions organising the society having been agreed to, the business terminated.

BURIALS IN THE METROPOLIS.—By several orders in Council of the same date, and in pursuance of the powers given by 15 and 16 Victoria, from and after the dates respectively set out therein, burials in the grounds attached to the churches therein named are to be discontinued. At the head of this list is the burial-ground of St. Clement Danes, with the date June 20. This ground is prominent in situation, being in the centre of the Strand—and prominent in its arrangement. Its condition was recorded eighty-six years since, in a vestry meeting called for taking into consideration "the cleansing of the Great Vault under the Church," the smell of which was then "so offensive, that divers of the parishioners were prevented from attending Divine service." We are not aware how often the "cleansing" process has been resorted to; but we know that some very remarkable disclosures were made in reference to this and other places in its immediate locality before the Parliamentary Committee of 1849; and we have also been assured that in or about the year 1767, the Great Vault was on fire, and continued burning during many days. There are at the present moment a great number of bodies in the Great and Rector's Vaults under the church; they are piled one upon the other, and give off at times the most noisome effluvia; whilst every passer-by must have noticed the oft-repeated "committing" to the earth of the departed, who, to the number of many thousands, have been disposed of in the shabby and repulsive-looking belt of land around the church. As our readers are aware, we have often pointed out the unfitness of this and similar sites as places of sepulture. To the present period, however, little practical good has been effected. With the exception of the closure of Enon Chapel, Clement's-lane, Strand; and Elin Chapel, Fetter-lane; the shutting up of the Spa-fields receptacle, in Exmouth-street; and the ground in Russell-court, Drury-lane; the charnel-houses of this huge metropolis, in spite of warnings, remonstrances, and denunciations, have, with the exceptions above mentioned, defied public opinion, and survived the most vigorous attacks of the press; and, to the year 1853, the loathsome and destructive practice has continued of "depositing" (to use Mr. Walker's expressive term) some 50,000 dead bodies annually in the streets, lanes, and blind alleys—in cellars, nay, under human dwellings, in the midst of two millions and a half of the living inhabitants of the greatest city in the world. The ignorant, the superstitious, and the mercenary must be taught, however, by the strong arm of authority, if they will not acquire knowledge by experience, that they can no longer be permitted to offend public decency, injure the public health, or allowed to poison earth, air, and water, in order to satisfy sentiment. The remedy for this great evil is now within grasp; and it becomes every one to aid, both by precept and example, the wise resolve of the present Secretary of State for the Home Department, who has struck the first official, and effectual blow at the abomination of intramural burials.



**THE ACCESSION OF THE QUEEN TO THE THRONE.**—Monday being the anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne, merry peals were rung from several of the City and West-end churches, and flags were raised on the different Government offices, as well as on many of the spires of the churches and other public buildings. The Park and Tower guns were fired, and there was an inspection of a portion of the household troops on the parade behind the Horse Guards.

**THE CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM.**—A grand fancy bazaar, in aid of the funds of this institution, was opened on Wednesday and Thursday at the Riding-house of the Cavalry Barracks, Hyde-park. Before one o'clock his Majesty the King of Hanover, the Queen of Hanover, and the Crown Prince and Princess of Hanover arrived, and were speedily followed by her Majesty and Prince Albert. Her Majesty, on entering the Riding School, where the booths were erected, immediately approached her cousin the King of Hanover, and kissed him on each cheek, the King of Hanover acknowledging this kindness by kissing her Majesty's hand. The same kind marks of affectionate regard were exchanged between the members of the Royal Family. The stalls were personally superintended by ladies of the highest rank, who have hitherto been very successful in effecting sales. The Duchess of Gloucester and the Duchess of Cambridge held one, the Countess of Jersey another, and the Duchess of Norfolk a third; and their presence, combined with the visit from the Royal personages, attracted to the bazaar a large number of the aristocracy. The Queen purchased extensively, and a clean sweep was made of the contents of nearly all the stalls. The bands of the Royal Horse Guards and the Coldstream Guards were in attendance, and played various airs during the time; and the refreshments were of the best kind.

**ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.**—The unsettled state of the weather had its effect in destroying the pleasure of the public who visited the display of rhododendrons on Monday afternoon in the gardens, Regent's-park. The exhibition in itself was superb, Mr. Waterer, of Bagshot, having apparently outdone himself in this exemplification of a flower which, when in full bloom, may be said to be without parallel in creation. The flowers were arranged, as usual, under four large tents thrown into one, and the general ensemble, owing to the multitude of blossoms which each plant bears, is no less singular than alluring.

**ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.**—DEPUTATION TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—A memorial, numerously signed by influential citizens of London, was presented, on Tuesday, to Lord John Russell, at Whitehall, urging the total repeal, rather than the reduction, of the Advertisement-duty, and pointing out that all the gross inequalities of the old tax would remain under the sixpenny rate, which would continue to cripple and extinguish cheap literature. His Lordship stated that revenue was the sole consideration for which the tax was retained, and denied any intention to control the press.

**THE EAST INDIA BILL.**—"At the very numerous meeting of members of the House of Commons, held on Wednesday at Lord Derby's, in St. James's-square, the unanimous feeling prevailed—after the speech of the noble Earl—that the amendment of Lord Stanley should be supported."—*Morning Herald*. On this subject the *Globe* of the same day says:—"Not more than one hundred members accepted the ex-Premier's invitation, and the assemblage in St. James's-square showed to the eye of the most enthusiastic Derbyite, that desertions from, and dissensions in, the once great Conservative party, existed to an even greater extent than the rumours of the last few weeks indicated. The whole affair was tame, dull, and spiritless."

**THE MIDDLESEX MAGISTRACY.**—The Marquis of Salisbury, as Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, gave his annual entertainment to the magistracy of the county and the officers of the East and West Middlesex Militia, on Saturday evening last, at the family mansion in Arlington-street.

**THE HEAD-MASTERSHIP OF CHARTER HOUSE SCHOOL.**—The warden and fellows of the University of Durham have conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Edward Elder, who has recently been elected head-master of the Charter House School, and who has for thirteen years past presided over the Cathedral School of Durham.

**THE NUNNERIES QUESTION.**—On Monday a deputation from the Protestant Alliance had an interview with Lord Palmerston, at the Home-office, to present an address to her Majesty, from the general committee of that body, upon the subject of the inspection of nunneries. The deputation was very numerous, and several noblemen and gentlemen were members of it.

**THE BAND IN KENSINGTON-GARDENS.**—The band of the regiment of Horse Guards stationed at Knightsbridge-barracks have commenced their performances in Kensington-gardens, for the summer season. The band plays from half-past four until half-past six o'clock on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, at the south-eastern point of the gardens, facing the ride, and almost immediately opposite the Princes-gate.

**THE COMMISSION FOR THE CITY.**—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent, dated Whitehall, June 20, to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, the Right Hon. Sir John Pateson, Knight, and George Cornwall Lewis, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the existing state of the Corporation of the city of London.

**THE NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.**—Last week the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils in the North London Collegiate School, Camden-town, St. Pancras, took place in the spacious Vestry-hall. The Rev. Canon Dale presided, and having addressed the pupils and their parents, the report was read, which showed that the school had greatly progressed, and there had been an increase of scholars, the number now amounting to 240.

**HAMPSTEAD HEATH.**—A meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Hampstead was held at the Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday evening, "for the purpose of considering measures to be taken for securing to the public the permanent enjoyment of the Heath." The meeting was very numerously attended; and, the chair having been taken by the Incumbent, the Rev. J. Ainger, resolutions were proposed, and unanimously carried, to the effect, that it was of the greatest importance to the inhabitants of the metropolis, of the parish, and of the neighbourhood generally, to secure the enjoyment of the Heath; and that it was essential to the attainment of this object that the Heath, and certain of the adjoining land necessary for its protection from building, should be purchased by the Government; and a memorial to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests was adopted, embodying the views of the meeting. Much stress was laid on the value to the public of the open ground, both as regarded health and recreation, and as a school of art to landscape painters. The threat of impending buildings on some of the most important sites in the neighbourhood of the Heath was urged as a ground for immediate measures. A plan, designed by Mr. C. R. Cockerell, R.A., the well-known architect, was exhibited, showing the facility with which an open area of 350 acres, with approaches from Primrose-hill, could be obtained. No material difference of opinion seemed to exist as to the value of the enclosed land near the Heath; but the principal point at issue was the value to be attached to the interest of the Lord of the Manor in the Heath itself, which had been estimated by the promoters of the scheme on the basis of the annual revenue which it yielded, but which the solicitor of the Lord of the Manor contended was worth £600 per acre—on the ground, of course, that it was grantable for building purposes—a position which was emphatically denied by the copyholders and others present. Assuming the copyholders to be correct on the last point, it seemed to follow that the scheme could be carried out, including approaches, at a cost of about £100,000.

**INDIA AND THE NEW BILL.**—The India Bill was again discussed by the Court of Proprietors on Monday. Mr. Hume reiterated his opinion that the Board of Control, not the Directors, was the author of all the bad measures that had been adopted respecting that empire. Mr. Sullivan strongly objected to the Government measure, and moved:—

That, having considered the correspondence laid before the Court, and the principles of the Government, the Court, confining itself to the question affecting the position of the Court of Directors, and confining in the zeal and judgment of that body, were of opinion that the present administration of Indian affairs was essentially for the good of the government of India; and that the proposed change in the constitution of the Court of Directors was calculated to impair the principal check which was now imposed upon the Board of Control; and that the Court of Directors be requested to submit these views to the Government and to Parliament in such manner as they should deem fit.

Mr. H. Mackenzie seconded the resolution. Mr. Ayrton moved, by way of amendment, that the bill be referred to a committee, to be appointed by the Court of Directors out of the body of proprietors. He contended that the Government of India must finally come into the hands of the Crown, like every other portion of the British Empire; and said he hoped to see the day when even the name of the East India Company would be utterly abolished. Mr. Serjeant Gazelee said, rather than the amendment should drop, he would second it, though he should prefer having the committee appointed by the Court of Proprietors. The debate was adjourned.—The discussion was resumed on Tuesday, and, after a great many speeches, the amendment was negatived, and the original resolution carried.—A public meeting on this subject, in connection with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, was held in the Town-hall, Manchester, on Monday; Mr. T. Bazley in the chair. Mr. Bright was the principal speaker, and the following resolution was moved and carried:—

That this meeting cannot dissociate itself from the bill which her Majesty's Ministers have brought before Parliament even a latent hope that their project for the future government of India will provide any sufficient remedy for the glaring omissions of the past, inasmuch as the system is not reformed in any essential degree, and no security can be found in it for an active development of agricultural resources, or that an adequate portion of the revenue shall be applied to the much-needed internal amelioration of the country, instead of being, as heretofore, wholly lavished on territorial aggrandisement.

**ON DIT.**—An illustrious and youthful Princess, the youngest daughter of a deceased Royal Duke, it is rumoured in courtly circles, has just refused the hand of one of the most distinguished of the Sovereign Princes of Germany, on account of the difference of religion between the august parties.—*Atlas*.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

### BIBURY CLUB MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.—Letus, 1. The Golden Plover, 2. Andover Stakes.—Azeal, 1. Catesby c., 2. Champagne Stakes.—Rosaline, 1. Bay Celia, 2. Plate of 50 sovs.—Clio, 1. Mirabeau, 2. Bibury Stakes.—Lamartine, 1. Hirsuta, 2. Plate of 50 sovs.—Provost Marshal, 1. Psalter, 2.

### THURSDAY.

Third Triennial Stakes.—Kingston, 1. Harbinger, 2. Match.—Poetry beat St. Stephen. Fifth Triennial Stakes.—Autocrat, 1. Ivan, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes.—Dead heat between Grapeshot and Malheureux. Stewards' Plate.—Rataplan, 1. Ninnyhammer, 2. Fourth Triennial.—Cobnut, 1. Cineas, 2. Mottisfont Stakes.—Belus, 1. Marsyas, 2.

LATEST BETTING ON THE COURSE.—Northumberland Plate; 15 to 1 agst Goorkah. Liverpool Cup; 10 to 1 agst Goorkah. Goodwood Stakes; 8 to 1 agst Little Harry. No betting at Tattersall's this evening.

**CRICKET.**—One of the great matches of the year—Sussex v. Marylebone Club and Ground—began on Monday, and ended on Wednesday. Sussex, first innings, 194; second, 105; total, 299. The Club, first innings, 185; second, 79; total, 264, and losing by thirty-five runs.—In the match between Eleven of England and Twenty-two of Manchester (Broughton) Club, the latter won by two wickets.

**BESIKA BAY.**—The following is an account of the present presumed position of our Mediterranean fleet:—"Besika Bay is in the Ægean, about a mile and a half (about seven English) below the Kum Kalesey (Sand Castle), or first Castle of the Dardanelles. The Bay, which has good anchorage in ten or twelve fathoms water, is sheltered against east, south-east, and north-east winds. South-west and north-west winds, which, however, rarely blow hard in summer, are dangerous for ships at anchor. The Bunarbashi Su, the ancient Scamander, makes the bay a good station for a large fleet. Although the Scamander is but ten English miles in length, it has always plenty of water, and when a fleet is in the bay, the ships' boat daily fetch a supply of fresh water from its mouth. If the combined fleets should have to proceed to Constantinople, they will first have to pass the two new castles at the mouth of the Hellespont—the one above-mentioned, at the sandy embouchure of the Menderes (the ancient Simois); and the "Sedd-Bahr," or "boundary of the sea," which is opposite. The former mounts sixty-four, and the latter sixty-three guns. A fresh south-west wind is necessary to take vessels up the Hellespont. About twenty English miles up the Straits are the two old castles. That on the Asiatic side is Chanak Kelesi (Potscherd Castle), with 102 guns; opposite are Kilid Bahr (Key to the Sea), with thirty-eight; and somewhat further south Namazieh, with forty-six guns. The renowned capes, Abydos and Sestos, are a little higher up the Straits."

**SEED OF THE TOBACCO PLANT.**—A discovery which may prove of some commercial importance appears to have been made by a British resident in Russia, namely, that the seed of the tobacco plant contains about fifteen per cent of an oil possessing peculiar drying properties, calculated to render it a superior medium, especially for paints and varnishes.

**STRANGE PROCLAMATION.**—There is a proclamation extant, addressed by Russia to the Circassian Chiefs in 1837, in which it is asked—"Are you not aware, that if the heavens should fall, Russia could prop them with her bayonets? The English may be good mechanics and artisans, but power dwells only with Russia. No country ever waged successful war against her. Russia is the most powerful of all nations. If you desire peace, you must be convinced that there are but two powers in existence—God in heaven, and the Emperor upon earth."

**THE JURORS' REPORTS.**—The following are some curious statistics relative to these volumes for distribution among the exhibitors at the World's Fair of 1851. The commissioners contracted for the binding of 20,000 copies in crimson cloth with gilt edges, the whole to be delivered within six weeks. The work contained 1,300,000 sheets of paper; the 20,000 books, when bound, weighed 52 tons; 46 oz. 15 dwts. of gold, beaten into 110,000 leaves, were used to gild the edges; 44 oz. 13 dwts. of gold, beaten into 103,000 leaves, were used to decorate the covers. Some idea of the bulk of the books may be formed from the fact that, if built up into a solid stack, measuring through each way 7 ft. by 6 ft., they would have formed a column 55 feet high.

**PIPING BULLFINCHES.**—The piping-bullfinches of Hazebrouck obtained a fresh success last week at a competition held at Buiscamp, in Belgium. There were ten competing companies, when that of Hazebrouck obtained the first prize, being a bird in silver gilt, worth 40f. Their four birds repeated their song 2369 times in one hour; and those of Buiscamp 2349 times. The solo prize was gained by a bird of Furnes, which repeated its song 705 times.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The market for National Securities has continued to be wholly governed by the advices received from Turkey. Since we last wrote, only a limited amount of business has been transacted in it; yet very little change has taken place in the quotations. The Government broker has made a few small purchases for the Reduction of the Debt. The quantity of Stock "accepted" at the Bank of England, this week has been trifling, and the premium on Exchequer Bills and India Bonds has suffered a decline—the former having been 3s. to 6s.; the latter, 29s. Notwithstanding the late advance in the minimum rate of discount by the Bank of England, money has continued very abundant and cheap. Advances have been made upon stock as low as 1½ per cent. The quotations in Lombard-street have varied from 3 to 3½ per cent. per annum.

On Monday Bank Stock was 22½ to 22½. The Three per Cent Reduced marked 99½; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 101½; Long Annuities, ending January, 1860, 5½; India Bonds, under £1000, 29s. prem.; South Sea Old Annuities; 100; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem.; Consols, for Account, 98½. No change worthy of particular notice took place in prices either on Tuesday or Wednesday—on which days the operations for the Account were comparatively trifling. On Thursday the market opened steadily, and the Three per Cent were 98½, at which figure they continued up to the close of business. The Three per Cent Reduced were 99½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 101½; India Bonds, under £1000, were 28s.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 2s. prem.; Long Annuities, 5½. The proprietors of South Sea Stock have unanimously resolved to accept from Government the amount of their capital, viz., upwards of £3,000,000 sterling.

The demand for Foreign Bonds has been by no means active. Prices, however, have ruled tolerably firm. Austrian Five per Cent have been done at 99½; Danish Five per Cent, 105; the Three per Cent, 85½; Ecuador, 6 to 5½; Mexican Three per Cent, 28 to 27½; Portuguese Four per Cent, 39 to 38½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 94½; Spanish Three per Cent, 48½ to 48; the New Deferred, 23½; Swedish Loan, 3½ to 1 discount; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 64½ to 65; and the Four per Cent, 96. We understand that an agent is coming over from Lisbon to see if terms can be made with the English bondholders, so that the opposition to the railway scheme shall be withdrawn. It is now acknowledged that the determination of the committee of the Stock Exchange not to allow any new Portuguese securities to be quoted in the official list, is an insuperable obstacle to the raising of capital for public works in Portugal. It is thought that some beneficial understanding will be come to with the Republic of Ecuador for the payment of the interest upon the debt.

Miscellaneous Shares have commanded only a moderate amount of attention: Australasia Bank, 81; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 3½ to 3; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 14½; Oriental, 52; South Australia, 51; Union of Australia, 8½; Australian Agricultural, 67 to 69; British American Land, 70; Crystal Palace, 7½; Ditto, of France, 1 prem.; North British Australasian, 1½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 7½; Scottish Australian Investment, 3; South Australian Land, 43 to 42½; Van Diemen's Land, 19; Victoria Dock, 6½; Hungerford Bridge, 12; Vauxhall, 23½; Albion Insurance, 90; Alliance Marine, 50; Atlas, 22; Argus, 24½; County, 121; Globe, 150½; Imperial Life, 335; Ditto, Life, 19½; Indemnity Marine, 61½; Law Life, 43; Ditto, Life, 54; Marine, 26; Pelican, 45; Provident, 41; Royal Exchange, 239; Sun Life, 65; Berlin Waterworks, 24½; East London, 128; Grand Junction, 72½; Kent, 84½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 83; West Middlesex, 114; London Docks, 127; Southampton, 7 to 6½; Canada Five per Cent Bonds, 103; Ditto, Six per Cent, 116½; General Steam Navigation, 31½; Hudson's Bay, 224; Peel River Land and Mineral, 7½ to 8; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 75½ to 76 ex div.; Ditto, New, 39; Reversionary, 106; Royal Mail Steam, 72½; South Australian Land, 45 to 42½.

The export of gold to the Continent has been comparatively small this week; but several large parcels of silver have been forwarded to France and Holland. To India, £145,248 has been shipped. The arrivals have amounted to about £100,000 from Australia, and 406,000 dollars from New York. The exchanges, with the exception of those upon the city just mentioned, still continue adverse to this country.

On the whole, the Railway Share Market has been steady, and the general quotations have been fairly supported. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Aberdeen, 37½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 5½; Bristol and Exeter, 101; Caledonian, 68½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 49½; East Anglian, 5½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 71; Great Northern Stock, 86½; Ditto, A Stock, 55½; Great Western, 89½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 78½; London and Brighton, 104½; London and North-Western, 115; Ditto, Fifths, 14½; London and South-Western, 90½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 29½; Midland, 72½; Newry and Enniskillen, 2½; North British, 34; North Staf-

fordshire, 12½; Scottish Central, 95; Scottish Midland, 69; South-Eastern, 71½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 9½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 69½; Ditto, Extensions, 12½; York and North Midland, 69.

**LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—Midland Bradford, 107; London and Greenwich, 14.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Caledonian, 108; Eastern Counties, No. 2, 1½ premium; Ditto, Six per Cent Stock, 15; Eastern Union Scrip, 20; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 12½; Ditto, Five per Cent Redeemable, at ten per cent premium, 112; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, Scrip, 5½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Eighth, 8½; Great Western irredeemable, Four per Cent, 103½; Londonderry and Coleraine, Half-shares, 13½; Midland Consolidated, Six per Cent Stock, 152; North British, 115½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 16½; South Devon, 14½; South-Eastern (Reading Ann.), 26½.

**FORIGN.**—East India 25½; Great Indian Peninsula, 7½; Luxembourg, Six per Cent Preference, 3½; Northern of France, 35½; Paris and Lyons, 35½; Paris and Orleans, 41; Paris and Strasbourg, 35½; South-Eastern of France, 2½; Upper India Scrip, ½ premium.

**Mining Shares** have met rather an inactive market. On Thursday, Agua Fria were quoted at 2½; Australian 3; St. John del Rey, 3½ ex div.; Copiapo, 10½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, ½; Mariquita, ½; Nouveau Monde, 2½; Rhymney Iron (New), 8½; South Australian, ½; Waller, 1½ West Granada, 1.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN-EXCHANGE.**—Notwithstanding that the arrivals of English wheat up to our market, this week, coastwise and by land-carriage, have been on a very moderate scale, the demand for all kinds has ruled inactive, and, in most instances, Kent parcels have given way to per quarter. Foreign wheat, the supplies of which have been by no means extensive, has moved off slowly; nevertheless, prices have been supported. Barley has come slowly to hand. The demand has been steady, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. Malt has commanded very full prices. Oats have produced 6d. per quarter more money. In the value of beans, peas, and flour, no change has taken place.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s. to 51s.; ditto, white, 39s. to 52s.; rye, 28s. to 30s.; grinding barley, 31s. to 36s.; distilling ditto, 27s. to 29s.; mashing ditto, 30s. to 37s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s. to 58s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 53s.; Kingston and Ware, 57s. to 60s.; Chevalier, 60s. to 63s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 21s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 22s.; tick beans, new, 34s. to 36s.; ditto, old, 33s. to 35s.; grey peas, 21s. to 26s.; mangle, 32s. to 37s.; white, 37s. to 40s.; boilers, 34s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 39s. to 44s.; Suffolk, 33s. to 35s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s. to 38s. per 260 lbs. Foreign: French flour, 34s. to 38s. 280lb.; American, 22s. to 25s. per barrel.

**Seeds.**—Generally speaking, the demand has ruled inactive; but we have no alteration to notice in prices.

**Linseed.** English, sowing, 54s. to 58s.; Baltic crushing, 43s. to 46s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s. to 48s.; hempseed, 35s. to 42s. per quarter; Coriander, 8s. to 12s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 8s. to 11s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; and tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £3 9s. to £3 5s.; ditto, foreign, £2 10s. to £2 9s. per ton. Rape cakes, £4 10s. to £5 per ton. Canary, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Red clover, 44s. to 64s.; white ditto, 48s. to 64s. per cwt.

**Provisions.**—The prices of butter and bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 6½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 45s. 0d.; barley, 39s. 1d.; oats, 18s. 11d.; rye, 30s. 11d.; beans, 39s. 11d.; peas, 34s. 6d.

**The Six Weeks' Average.**—Wheat, 44s. 1d.; barley, 39s. 2d.; oats, 18s. 10d.; rye, 33s. 0d.; beans, 37s. 0d.; peas, 33s. 6d.

**Spirits.**—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

**Tea.**—Our market has been less active, and green parcels have changed hands on lower terms. The exports from China to the 12th of April, were 65,500,000 lb. against 20,900,000 ditto, in 1852. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 20,322,856 lb. against 20,018,775 ditto, in 1852. Common sound Congou is offering at 11½d. per lb.

**Sugar.**—We have to report a slight improvement in the demand for most kinds of raw sugar, on former terms. Floating cargoes have sold slowly, at late rates. Refined goods are quoted at from 45s. to 48s. 6d. per cwt. The total clearances up to the 15th inst. were 2,834,642 cwt. against 2,844,136 ditto, last year.

**Coffee.**—The sale for all kinds is in a sluggish state, yet prices are supported. Good ordinary native Ceylon is selling at from 46s. to 47s. per cwt.

**Oil.**—Rough parcels are tolerably firm, but cleaned qualities command very little attention.

**Provisions.**—Irish butter is dull in sale, and 2s. to 4s. per cwt. lower. Foreign parcels have given way 4s., with a slow inquiry. English dull, and lower to purchase. Fine weekly Dorset, 80s. to 90s.; Devon, 80s. to 84s. per cwt.; fresh, 9s. to 11s. per dozen lbs. Bacon commands very little attention. Prime selected Waterford, 61s. to 66s. per cwt. In other kinds of provisions the market is very little affected.

**Tallow.**—This article is in active request, at an advance in the quotations of 9d. per cwt. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 48s. 6d.; and for the last three months, 49s. 3d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 47s. 3d. net cash.

**Oils.**—Common fish oil is in steady demand, at full prices. Linseed firm, at 28s. 3d. to 28s. 6d. per cwt. Olive and rape are lower to purchase.

**Spirits.**—The brandy market is firm, and Cognac, the best brands of 1851, has realised 7s. 2d. to 8s. 4d. per gallon. Rum moves off freely, at 1s. 10½d. for proof Lowlands, 1s. 9½d. for East India, and 1s. 9d. for Havannah. Geneva and corn spirits are firm.

**Coals.**—Carr's Hartley, 16s. 6d.; Chester Main, 14s. 3d.; Townley, 15s.; Harton, 14s. 9d.; Bell, 14s. 9d.; Hutton, 15s. 9d.; Kelloe, 15s.; West Tees, 14s. 6d.; Cowpen Hartley, 16s. 6d. per ton.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 4s.; clover ditto, £4 to £5 5s.; and straw, £1 7s. to £1 13s. per load. Trade dull.

**Hops.**—All kinds continue in good request, and prices are still on the advance. The best East Kent pockets are worth 180s. per cwt.

**Wool.**—The demand is somewhat heavy, but we have no change to notice in the quotations. The stock is increasing.

**Potatoes.**—Old potatoes have become a mere drug. New ones are in request, at from 15s. to 25s. per cwt.

**Smithfield.**—A full average business has been doing in each kind of stock, and the quotations have had an upward tendency.

**Beef.** From 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb., by the carcass.

**Newgate and Leadenhall.**—The trade may be considered firm, as follows:—

Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 10d. to 6s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JUNE 13.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Richard Bethell, Esq., M.P., her Majesty's Solicitor-General, upon John Stuart, Esq., Recorder of London; and upon Joseph Francis O'Hara, Esq., M.D., Physician to her Majesty's Embassy at Paris.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 17.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. R. J. Henry to be Capt. vice Scott; Cornet C. M'Donnell to be Lieut. vice Henry; E. R. Fisher to be Cornet, vice M'Donnell.

6th Dragoons: A. Murray to be Cornet, vice Wilson.

1st Foot: Lieutenant T. Rowland to be Lieutenant, vice Villiers. 3rd: Captain G. C. Ross to be Captain, vice Lieut. J. H. Talbot to be Captain, vice Prescott.

9th: Captain the Hon. W. L. Lothian, 33rd: Lieutenant E. B. Prescott to be Lieutenant, vice Harnett. 39th: Paymaster E. J. Head to be Paymaster, vice Scott. 51st: Lieut. R. Neville to be Captain, vice Wolley; Ensign A. G. E. Morley to be Lieutenant, vice Neville. 52nd: Captain R. G. A. Luard to be Captain, vice Ross. 53rd: Captain J. H. Lothian to be Captain, vice the Hon. W. L. Talbot.

54th: Lieut. W. L. Harnett to be Captain, vice Apley. 55th: Lieut. H. P. V. Villiers to be Lieutenant, vice Rowland. 80th: Paymaster R. Scott to be Paymaster, vice Head. 94th: Assistant-Surgeon W. Brown to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Westall. 97th: Lieutenant H. B. Ramsbottom to be Lieutenant, vice Jones.

1st West India Regiment: Sergeant-Major W. Thompson to be Quartermaster, vice Stokesly. 1st 80th inst., at East Hampstead Church, Berkshire, John Charles Frederic Hunter, Esq., of Stradarran, county Derry, Ireland, to the Hon. Meliora Emily Anna Maria Stapleton Cotton, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Viscount Combermere, and only sister of the Marchioness of Downshire.

On the 9th inst., at the parish church of Crawley, Bedfordshire, by the Rev. Augustus Orlebar, T. W. H. Granville, Esq., eldest surviving son of the late George Brydges Granville, Esq., Emily, youngest daughter of the late Robert Orlebar, Esq., of Crawley House, Bedfordshire.

On the 9th inst., at St. Marylebone Church, by the Rev. Roger Burrow, Alexander Francis, Esq., of Western Australia, to Julia Augustus Mullen, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

On the 22nd, at St. George's, Camberwell, Alfred Carpenter, Esq., of Croydon, Surrey, Surgeon, to Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of Evan Jones, Esq., Marshal of the Admiralty, Dock-yard, Greenwich.

On the 21st, at Postling, Kent, the Rev. J. C. Franks, M.A., Curate of St. Mary's, Whitteley, Cambridgeshire, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Coates, Vicar of Huddersfield.

On the 20th inst., in Eaton-square, Malcom, the infant son of the Earl and Countess of Galloway.

At Bourne-mouth, Hants, aged twenty-three, Mary, the second daughter of the late Sir David Erskine



## T H E C A M P A T C H O B H A M.

The accompanying Illustrations of the Camp present so many sketches of its interior economy. It is astonishing how quickly the men appear to have become habituated to their novel position. A stranger, uninformed as to the real state of the case, would be ready to affirm that the regiments had been under canvas for a considerable time. There is not the slightest appearance of any confusion or irregularity, the men falling into their many and various duties without the least disorder. Here may be seen a fatigue party, in undress uniform, digging a trench, or leveling a road. On Thursday (last week) many were busily employed in completing the chain of sentry boxes which encircle the positions of the different regiments. These are placed very close to one another, and erected after the most aboriginal fashion; they consist of a few slight poles driven into the ground, and joined by cross pieces, the interspaces being filled with gorse, cut within a few yards of the place. In other places will be seen small parties, congregated round little conical heaps of earth. These are the cooking places, which consist of trenches, or rather holes, dug around a heap. The fire is then lighted at the bottom, and the regimental pots, in great numbers, are placed on it, supported by a piece of wood, which runs through the handle of the vessel, and rests on either side of the top of the trench. (See the Illustration at page 513.)

In the course of Thursday the men moved all their arms and traps outside the tents, which appear uncommonly small for twelve or fifteen men to sleep in, and were clustered in parties around their habitations, in all varieties

of undress. The scene there was most perfect in its kind. The men were busily engaged in various occupations; some making straw-mats, some cleaning or mending their accoutrements, and

there appear to have been camps during the Roman period. The remains of a very large camp may be seen at Wickham Bushes, on the borders of Berkshire, at a short distance from the Royal Military

others passing across to the cañeen.

The Sappers and Miners—probably the most intelligent and the best educated men in our army—make the least show. They, with contingents from each regiment, prepared the ground for the purposes of an encampment. They have sunk wells, formed reservoirs, erected stables, and made kitchens. These kitchens, constructed by them, are a decided improvement on the old form in use during the Peninsular War, and which some of the regiments, we observe, still practise. They economise fuel, and enable cooking to be carried on more quickly, and in larger quantities. The experience and practice of the Camp were mainly centred on this point: for, of course, when the men came on the ground, after their tents were up, the first thing requisite was to feed them. Anything more rude and accordant with campaigning than the kitchens it is hardly possible to conceive. A trench is dug, with a short mud chimney at one end; a fire is lighted at the other; and, the top of the trench being covered over with turf, pots are stuck down into holes made for them in this covering to boil: this is the Sappers' mode. The earth kitchen approved of by the existing regulations is a still rougher contrivance.

We are reminded, by a well-timed "Guide to the Great Encampment" (published by Medhurst, at Chobham), that, within a few miles, in almost every direction, as well as on the Common itself,



HUTS AND KITCHEN.—42ND HIGHLANDERS.

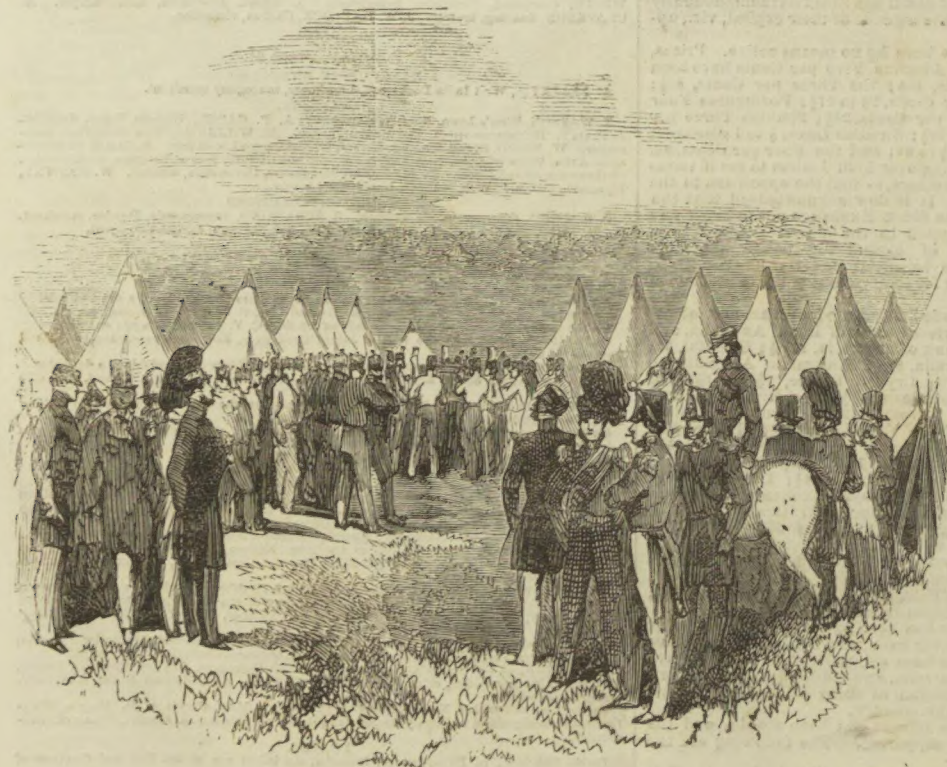


HIGHLANDERS CLEANING ACCOUTREMENTS.

College at Sandhurst; and another close by, called 'Cæsar's Camp.' There were others at Laleham, between Chertsey-bridge and Staines, which appear to have had the command of the river below the latter

place; also near Weybridge, known as 'St. George's-hill.' Roman roads have also been discovered in various parts of the neighbourhood. The one at Wickham Bushes, called the *Devil's Highway*,

has been traced across Bagshot Park into Surrey, through Egham, passing Runnymede and the Thames, and from thence away to London."



THE BAND OF THE 95TH REGIMENT.



WATER-TANKS